ABSTRACT

Title: STATUS DISCREPANCIES AND PROVIDER ROLES IN PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND PHYSICALLY ABUSIVE BLACK COUPLE RELATIONSHIPS

Gillian M. Mitchell, Master of Science, 2005

Directed By: Assistant Professor, Dr. Jaslean LaTaillade, Department of Family Studies

Intimate partner violence in African American couple relationships poses serious risks to the physical and psychological well being of Black women. The proposed research has three objectives: 1) to explore the relationship between both the male partner's and female partner's income, educational achievement, and occupational status and male-to-female physical and psychological abuse in African American couples, 2) to examine the role of income, occupational, and educational discrepancies between these partners in the incidence of male-to-female physical and psychological abuse, and 3) to examine the role of the male partner's attitude towards the provider role and incidence of said abuse. The findings suggest that increased female income is associated with decreased male physical violence and that the man's attitude towards the provider role moderates the relationship between the woman's occupation and physical and psychological abuse.

STATUS DISCREPANCIES AND PROVIDER ROLES IN PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND PHYSICALLY ABUSIVE BLACK COUPLE RELATIONSHIPS

By

Gillian Michele Mitchell

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Advisory Committee:
Assistant Professor Jaslean LaTaillade, Chair
Associate Professor Leigh Leslie
Instructor, Carol Werlinich

Dedication

To my wonderful husband,
Warren
and my amazing children
Nia,
Jabari
and Kasim.

I love you.

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STATUS DISCREPANCIES AND PROVIDER ROLES IN PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND PHYSICALLY ABUSIVE BLACK COUPLE RELATIONSHIPS

Chapter I: Introduction

Statement of the Problem

Intimate partner violence in African American couple relationships poses serious risks to the physical and psychological well being of Black[1] women. Statistics from the U.S. Department of Justice show that between 1993 and 1998, 11.1 out of every 1000 Black women experienced non-lethal violence at the hands of an intimate partner. Furthermore, the rate of intimate partner violence inflicted upon Black women is 35% higher than the rate for White women (2003). In 2000, of the 1247 women who were murdered by an intimate partner, 333 or 27% were Black (FBI, 2002). These figures have greater significance given that Black women account for only 13% of the U.S. female population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2003).

Some research suggests that it is the increased economic hardship experienced by many African American families that puts them at greater risk of intimate partner abuse. That is, after controlling for income or socioeconomic status, Blacks and Whites are equally likely to experience abuse in their relationships. However, these findings have not always been conclusive. Although some studies have shown that within certain socioeconomic groups, Black couples are as likely as (Lockhart, 1991) or less likely than (Cazenave & Straus, 1990) White couples to experience violence in their relationships,

[1] The terms Black and African American are used interchangeably within this text to describe persons of African descent residing in the U.S.

these studies have not found complete support for these findings. Lockhart (1991) found that a significantly larger proportion of *middle class* African American women than middle class White women reported experiencing violence at the hands of their spouse. Cazenave and Straus (1990) found that in the second highest of four income categories, Blacks were more likely than Whites to experience violence in their relationship. Other researchers have found that in spite of controlling for economic and other relevant factors, Blacks continue to be at increased risk for intimate partner violence (Field & Caetano, 2004; Neff, Holamon, & Schluter, 1995). These studies suggest that the relationship between economic factors and intimate partner violence is significant but not simple. It is important to explore more closely the mechanisms by which economic factors affect intimate partner abuse to more fully understand this problem in the African American population.

The development of theories of violence has generally neglected the experiences of minorities and therefore may not adequately address the experiences of Black women (Collins, 1990). The feminist movement has been largely responsible for making the public aware of the incidence, prevalence, and seriousness of violence against women. Feminist research explains male-to-female violence as a symptom of the patriarchal structure of society. According to this perspective, men view violence as a way to exert their perceived rightful control over their female partners (Dobash & Dobash, 1977; Yllo & Straus, 1990). However, feminist theory on domestic violence has been criticized as being developed based on the experiences of White women in violent relationships. Critics assert that this theory places its emphasis largely upon the role of sexism without giving adequate recognition to the compounding effect of racism as experienced by

Blacks (Collins, 2000; Kanuha, 1994; Richie & Kanuha, 1993). Much of the research on domestic violence has not included representative proportions of minority participants or has failed to discriminate appropriately between the experiences of Black and White couples (Asbury, 1987). Cultural factors influence the way couples interact and the manner in which they interpret and respond to violence in their relationships (Ramos, Carlson, & McNutt, 2004). Reliance on models of violence that have been developed using non-minority populations fails to take these racial and cultural differences into account. This oversight diminishes the possibility of the creation of culturally appropriate programs for violence prevention (Asbury, 1987).

Economic factors may partially predict intimate partner violence but other socioeconomic factors that illuminate culturally-relevant aspects of the couple relationship may mediate or moderate this association. This study focuses on the role of male and female individual socioeconomic variables (income, education, and occupational status), the role of between-partner discrepancies of these variables, the role of the male partner's espousal of traditional attitudes towards the provider role, and the role of inconsistency between the male partner's attitude towards providing and the couple's enactment of the provider role in the perpetration of male-to-female physical and psychological abuse in African American heterosexual couples.

Chapter II: Review of the Literature

Intimate Partner Violence against Women – Incidence and Consequences of Abuse

Although intimate partners may include current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends who may or may not be of the same gender (Rennison, 2003; Tjaden &

Thoennes, 2000), this study will focus on heterosexual relationships. The physical abuse perpetrated may range from pushing or shoving to beatings or homicide. Although both men and women can be victims of intimate partner violence, Black women are at least 5 times more likely to suffer non-lethal violence at the hands of their partners (Rennison & Welchans, 2000) and almost 3 times more likely to be killed (FBI, 2002). In recent years, 31% of Black female victims of murder were killed by an intimate partner, compared to 3% of Black male murder victims (FBI, 2002).

Abuse is not limited to physical attacks against one's partner. Several studies have pointed to psychological abuse as a component of the majority of physically abusive relationships and as often a precursor to the initial act of physical violence (Henning & Klesges, 2003; O'Leary, 1999). Psychological abuse has been typically characterized by three categories of behaviors: verbal assaults such as name-calling and derogatory remarks; controlling behaviors including attempts to limit the victim's access to friends and family; and threats to the victim or their loved ones (Gondolf, Heckert, & Kimmel, 2002; O'Leary, 1999). More recently, a fourth behavior that involves the hostile withholding of emotional contact has been added to these categories (Murphy & Hoover, 2001).

Abused women suffer many serious physical and psychological consequences as a result of abuse. According to data from the National Violence Against Women Survey, the most common injuries sustained by victims of physical violence were scratches, bruises, and welts (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). However, more serious injuries such as broken bones, knife wounds, broken teeth, and head injuries were also reported (Rennison & Welchans, 2000; Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000). Victims of physical and

psychological abuse have also been shown to suffer serious mental health problems. In fact, the insidious and intangible nature of psychological abuse has often been deemed a greater source of emotional distress than physical violence (Follingstad, Rutledge, Berg, & Hause, 1990). Much of the research has underscored the relationship between depression, posttraumatic stress disorder, and physical and psychological abuse (Cascardi, O'Leary, & Schlee, 1999; Golding, 1999; Ovara, McLeod, & Sharpe, 1996; Street & Arias, 2001). Researchers have also documented several other adverse mental health outcomes in female victims of abuse including anxiety-related symptoms, fearfulness, and lowered self-esteem (Eby, 2004; Holtzworth-Munroe, Smutzler, & Sandin, 1997; Johnson, 1995; Ramos et al., 2004; Sackett & Suanders, 2001).

Violence against women is a serious and pervasive problem that devastates African American families and relationships. This study will focus on the perpetration of male-to-female physical and psychological abuse in African American heterosexual relationships. Although the intent is not to minimize the seriousness of violence experienced by men, much of the research suggests that the majority of women who commit violent acts against their partners do so in retaliation or in self-defense (Henning & Feder, 2004). Therefore, a reduction in violence perpetrated by men may also effect a significant reduction in the incidence of female-to-male violence.

Socioeconomic Stressors and Violence

Unemployment, poverty, and high educational attainment reflect the disproportionate economic and social stressors African American men and women endure, often as a result of societal inequalities due to their ethnic minority status (Barnes, 1999). In March 2002, the unemployment rates of Black men and women were

twice that of their White counterparts. Of the 32.9 million people living in poverty, one quarter was Black. Furthermore, the poverty rate for Black men was almost 3 times that for non-Hispanic Whites. Twenty-nine percent more Whites than Blacks had earned at least a Bachelor's degree (McKinnon, 2003).

The role of socioeconomic factors in explaining the incidence of intimate partner violence has been widely documented (Cazenave & Straus, 1990; Coley & Beckett, 1988; Cunradi, Caetano, & Schafer, 2002; Fox, Benson, DeMaris, & Van Wyk, 2002; Hotaling & Sugarman, 1986, 1990; Lockhart, 1991). From his 1975 nationally representative survey on violence in American families, Straus concluded that Black men are violent towards their spouses at a rate 4 times greater than White men. However, in a follow-up study in which the researchers controlled for family income and husband's occupation, it was found that the rates of violence for African American couples was lower than those for White couples in all but the second highest of four income categories (Cazenave & Straus, 1990). Lockhart (1991) considered the relationship between social class and intimate partner violence and found that, upon controlling for social class, there was no significant difference between the proportions of African American and European American women who reported being victims of intimate partner violence. She therefore concluded that the roots of domestic violence lay in socioeconomic rather than racial or cultural differences.

Research suggests that stress precipitates violence (Cano & Vivian, 2001, 2003; Farrington, 1986; Margolin, John, & Foo, 1998; Straus, 1990). Since lower income individuals and families are at increased risk for experiencing stress due to their socioeconomic constraints, they may be more prone to violence. However, not only low-

income families are subject to increased stress. Lockhart (1991) found that, unlike the equal proportions of victims of violence observed within the lower and upper classes, a significantly larger proportion of African American middle-class women suffered intimate partner violence as compared to White women. She attributed this difference to the greater strain experienced by Black families in this middle-income category due to their more recent attainment of this social status and their more tenuous hold on this level of achievement.

Economic and occupational stressors have been found to be strongly correlated with violence (Cano & Vivian, 2003; Straus, 1990). Straus (1990) observed a significant relationship between economic and occupational stressors (such as becoming worse off financially or losing a job) and violence. However, he emphasized that the majority of the highly stressed couples in his study did not resort to violence in their relationships. He found that intervening variables such as the husband's belief that he should be the dominant partner, low income, and low occupation status (but not low education), played a significant role in the relationship between stress and violence.

This study will explore the role of socioeconomic variables (income, education, and occupational status) on the incidence of physical and psychological abuse in African American relationships. It is expected that increased socioeconomic stress, as evidenced by low income, educational attainment, or occupational status, will be related to increased physical violence and psychological abuse. However, the cited studies highlight the need for a consideration of supplementary variables that may affect the relationship between socioeconomic stressors and violence.

Status-discrepancies[2] *and Violence*

Studies of the relationship between status discrepancies and violence reveal a complex relationship between these variables. Status-discrepant relationships are those in which the male partner's income, educational level, or occupational status differs significantly from the female partner's. In their meta-analysis of risk markers of husband-to-wife violence, Hotaling and Sugarman (1986) found that in two-thirds of the studies reviewed, between-partner educational and occupational discrepancies that favored the wife were associated with violence. More recent studies have shown equivocal support for this relationship. Anderson (1997) found that a man's higher income relative to his partner reduces the odds of his perpetration of violence and that his lower relative income increased the risk of violence. Babcock, Waltz, Jacobson, and Gottman (1993) conceptualized socioeconomic discrepancies as a symbol of power in relationships but found no correlation between these variables and physical or psychological abuse.

Hornung, McCullough, and Sugimoto (1981) examined the relationship between discrepancies of the husband's and wife's educational and occupational attainments and psychological abuse, physical aggression, and life-threatening violence (the researchers did not distinguish between violence perpetrated by the male or female partner). The researchers found that the risk of life-threatening violence, as opposed to physical or psychological aggression, increased for most types of status-discrepant relationships, whether they favored the husband or the wife. Increased levels of all types of violence occurred when either the man's job or woman's job was low relative to his or her partner. However, the greatest risk of severe violence was found in couples in which the husbands' and wives' occupational levels were incompatible, favoring the wives.

[2] In the literature, this concept is also referred to as status-incompatibilities.

Some status-discrepancies served to protect couples from violence. In Hornung et al.'s (1981) study, the risk of all three types of violence decreased when the man's education was low given his wife's. However, the most substantial reduction in the risk of violence occurred in a more traditional type of discrepant relationship. When a man's job status was high relative to his wife's, life-threatening violence was less than half as likely to occur.

Although these studies have shown some support for the relationship between socioeconomic discrepancies and violence, in most cases, no information was provided on the racial composition of the participants and even when races were collected, the studies did not attempt to consider the relationship between race, socioeconomic discrepancy, and violence. Racial or cultural factors may be important considerations as they may affect individuals' perceptions of and reactions to discrepancies in their relationships.

Status Relationships in African American Couples

African American men have been acculturated to embrace patriarchal ideals but have been "denied the economic power that tends to accompany and reinforce this ideology" (Ucko, 1994, p. 195). Ucko (1994) explored the historical roots of African American male-female relationships in Sub-Saharan Africa before slavery. She notes that African men and women engaged in relatively egalitarian relationships with each gender possessing separate and complementary spheres of responsibility and influence. The dehumanizing experience of enslavement and the subsequent structural limitations imposed through institutionalized racism have placed African American men disproportionately at risk for perceptions of emasculation and powerlessness. Lacking the

traditional markers of masculinity – educational achievement, financial and occupational stability- it has been suggested that many African American men have embraced non-conventional expressions of masculinity that often involve violence (Diemer, 2002; Hampton, Oliver, & Magarian, 2003; Hunter & Davis, 1992; Steinmetz & Straus, 1974). Willis (1990) noted that "African-Americans have come to realize that it is safer to vent their rage against each other than against the dominant group" (p. 142). All too often, the female partner becomes the target of the male partner's frustration.

Although discriminatory attitudes towards their race and gender persist, African American women have been perceived as less threatening by Whites and many have pursued and obtained educational and occupational advancements not afforded to many Black men. A greater number of Black women than Black men have earned at least a bachelor's degree (McKinnon, 2003). Although Black men continue to earn more money than Black women, the difference in their salaries is much smaller than for White couples. According to data obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (2004), in 2003, the average salaries for White men and women were $39,920 and $21,985 respectively, a difference of $17,935. For Black men and women, the average salaries were $24,048 and $19,156 respectively, a difference of $4,892.

Black women often express that it is difficult to find partners of equal or greater social standing and many opt for relationships with men who have not achieved their level of personal achievement. Popular literature has drawn attention to the diminishing pool of status-compatible male partners, commonly referred to as the "Black gender gap" (Cose & Samuels, 2003) or "shortage of Black men" (Boyd-Franklin, 2003). Although socioeconomic advancements of women often serve as a protective factor against

intimate partner violence (Kalmuss & Straus, 1990), African American women's personal achievements may place them in a precarious position in their relationships with Black men and may in fact increase the risk of male-to-female abuse (Raj, Silverman, Wingood, & DiClemente, 1999).

Although African American women have been socialized to display unwavering self-reliance and personal strength, they have also been encouraged to embrace the ideal of economic dependence on their male partners (Boyd-Franklin, 2003; Boyd-Franklin & Franklin, 1998; Greene, 1994). For the Black woman, the status-discrepant relationship that favors the woman sets the stage for eventual disappointment and conflict over her partner's inability to fulfill her ideal of financial leadership (Hampton et al., 2003; Willis, 1990). For the Black man in the non-traditional status-discrepant relationship, his perception of his female partner as possessing greater economic power, may serve to further undermine his feelings of adequacy and set the stage for increased risk of violence (Boyd-Franklin, 2003).

Thus, the Black couple's espousal of patriarchal beliefs suggests that the male partner *should be* superior in socioeconomic status while the experience of societal disempowerment due to racism makes this relationship structure difficult to attain. Black men who view their relationship with their spouse as disempowering, especially those who experience socioeconomic setbacks, may use intimate partner violence as a means of relieving their stress and gaining a sense of control. Based on these considerations, we expect that differences in income, education, and occupational status that favor the female partner may increase the likelihood of male-to-female abuse in African American relationships.

Researchers on status discrepancies emphasize the importance of the symbolic aspect of this construct (Hornung et al., 1981; MacMillan & Gartner, 1999; Zimmermann, 1985). According to Hornung et al. (1981) "it is not simple rank differences between the positions of the husband and his wife that are the source of stress and discord … but rather it is atypical combinations of status characteristics that presage personal and marital difficulties" (p. 678). Couples who view the structure of their relationship as contrary to the norm may be more prone to stress and more likely to experience violence. Thus, the couple's attitude towards the economic configuration of their relationship may be more important than the configuration itself.

Provider Roles in Relationships

The past five decades have seen a dramatic increase in the number of women in the workforce. The proportion of women employed outside the home has risen from 33.9 percent in 1950 to 59.6 percent in 2000. In past research, this increase in women's employment has been equated with more egalitarian attitudes towards the provider role. Subsequently, however, researchers have deemed this a fallacious assumption. In spite of the changes in the family's economic structure, researchers have found that American men and women have been somewhat reluctant to resign the traditional ideologies surrounding breadwinning. Although a large proportion of women contribute towards the family income, their job-holding is often conceptualized as a choice rather than a necessity, and their financial contributions may be perceived as supplementary rather than foundational (Potuchek, 1992).

One of the landmark research studies on this topic was performed by Hood (1986), who reviewed several studies on the provider role. She found that although an

increasing number of men and women are accepting of the woman's involvement in providing financially for the family, a large proportion of couples continue to believe that the duty to provide is primarily the man's responsibility. Hood refers to this discrepancy between traditionally held values and current financial realties as a "transitional double standard" (p. 354). She highlighted the distinction between *provider role enactment*, which denotes who actually brings in the income and *provider role responsibility*, which refers to an individual's perception of which member of the couple has the obligation to provide.

Subsequent research underscored the reluctance of both women (Potuchek, 1992) and men (Wilkie, 1993) to relinquish traditional ideas surrounding the provider role. Potuchek (1992) noted that in the past, researchers have erroneously assumed that women's greater participation in the labor force was synonymous with changes towards more egalitarian attitudes surrounding breadwinning. She analyzed women's interpretation of their employment using the interviews of 153 wives from dual-earner couples. From her analysis, Potuchek found that the largest group of women (21%) continued to view their role primarily as homemakers in spite of being employed outside the home; only a small percentage (15%) completely rejected the gendered boundary traditionally associated with the breadwinner role and viewed themselves as providers. For the remainder of these employed women, the role of breadwinner was one that they had either only partially redefined or reluctantly adopted. Wilkie (1993) traced the changes in men's attitudes towards provider role enactment and provider role responsibility using the results of survey data collected between 1972 and 1989. In her analysis, Wilkie compared the responses gathered in the 1970s to the 1980s. Wilkie noted

that within each time period, the larger proportions of men holding traditional attitudes towards provider role responsibility as compared to provider role enactment reveal the difficulty men have in giving up their view of themselves as the family provider in spite of growing increasingly comfortable with the idea of their wife's employment.

However, somewhat later research has revealed a shift towards more egalitarian attitudes regarding the provider role (Zuo & Tang, 2000). In their longitudinal study of married men and women in 1980, 1983, and 1992, Zuo and Tang concluded that as men have experienced the financial benefits of their wives' employment, they have become more accepting of her role as a co-breadwinner.

In spite of the recent increased acceptance of women's employment, these studies highlight the importance of distinguishing between behaviors and attitudes in any research concerning provider roles. The simple fact of a wife's employment outside the home is not an accurate measure of egalitarian attitudes towards breadwinning for either men or women (Perry-Jenkins & Crouter, 1990). Potuchek (1992) writes: "For some, a wife's employment may mark a dramatic rethinking and redefinition of gender boundaries in the family, but for others, those boundaries will remain firmly drawn and the wife's employment will be defined as something other than breadwinning" (p. 549).

Provider Roles in African American Couples

Out of financial necessity and as a result of workplace discrimination against their male partners, Black women entered the workforce much earlier and in larger numbers than White women. Although often relegated to menial, low-paying jobs, Black women were more readily accepted as members of the American labor force than Black men (Scanzoni, 1975; Taylor, Tucker, & Mitchell-Kernan, 1999) and many more Black men

than White men have grown up seeing their mothers work outside the home (Blee & Tickamyer, 1995). Consequently, we would expect that greater proportions of Black males should be accepting of their wife's role in providing economically for the family and be willing to embrace a non-gendered conceptualization of provider.

Nonetheless, research reports that although Black males are generally accepting of their wives' employment and her role in making ends meet (i.e., provider role enactment) (Blee & Tickamyer, 1995; Taylor et al., 1999), they continue to adopt the traditional belief that it is the man's duty to provide (i.e., provider role responsibility) (Scanzoni, 1975; Taylor et al., 1999). This attitude of Black men towards their partner's employment is echoed by Hunter and Davis (1992) who suggest that the dimensions of Black manhood include "family role expectations [i.e., provider role responsibility] grounded in patriarchy and … comparatively egalitarian work and family roles [i.e., role enactment]" (p. 472).

Racial differences in the attitudes towards the male provider role highlight this discrepancy. Taylor, Tucker, and Mitchell-Kernan (1999) explored ethnic variations in attitudes towards the male provider role using a sample of African American, White, and Mexican American men and women. African Americans were found to be less traditional than Whites with regard to provider role enactment and yet held more traditional attitudes than Whites in the area of provider role responsibility.

This divergence of African American men's and women's more liberal views regarding provider role enactment from their more conservative views surrounding provider role responsibility may be a consequence of less lucrative employment opportunities for Black men as compared to White men (Taylor et al., 1999). For many

Black men, the duty to provide is not just an economic responsibility, but far more importantly, a symbol of their manhood (Hunter & Davis, 1992). “Black and Latino men may perceive their wives’ employment as a threat to their role as provider, even while acknowledging its [economic] necessity” (Taylor et al., 1999, p.756).

Black women often maintain these dichotomous attitudes towards the provider role enactment and responsibility. Although women were more likely than men to believe that both partners should share in the provider role enactment, no gender based differences were observed in attitudes endorsing the man’s duty to provide (Taylor et al., 1999). Acutely aware of the assaults to his manhood experienced by her male partner, the Black female is often willing to define herself simply as a economic "helper" – supportive of her partner in his performance of the provider role without requiring due credit for her own contributions.

Although the inconsistency between who actually earns the money and who is recognized for doing so is intricately woven into the dynamics of Black couple relationships, this discrepancy may eventually cause relational strain if the current trend of increasing contributions of Black women toward the family income continues without a complementary shift towards more egalitarian attitudes regarding provider role responsibility (Perry-Jenkins & Crouter, 1990; Taylor et al., 1999). The Black couple’s espousal of patriarchal belief systems against the backdrop of societal disempowerment due to racism may augment the likelihood of male-to-female violence in the Black relationships. According to Staples (1993), “while White feminists have protested against White male domination…Black women have found themselves victims of Black men’s powerlessness” (p. 26). From the review of the literature, a portrait of the Black couple at

risk for intimate partner violence emerges: The partners (especially the man) are economically distressed and possess few markers of personal status. The female partner may have attained a higher social standing than the male partner. However, in spite of the female partner's achievement, the male partner espouses traditional attitudes regarding the responsibility to provide and the female partner may agree with this traditional belief. The Black man who has disempowering experiences in society and who also views his relationship with his spouse as disempowering may use violence as a means of relieving stress and gaining a sense of control.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to explore the mechanisms by which socioeconomic factors affect intimate partner violence in African American relationships. The current literature has recognized the relationship between socioeconomic stressors and abuse but has failed to examine this relationship specifically within the context of African American relationships and has therefore neglected to observe the compounding effects of racism and sexism. Regardless of an African American couple's income level, intra-couple socioeconomic discrepancies that favor the woman have great significance in their relationship. The partners' acculturation in a patriarchal society, their experiences of disempowerment due to institutionalized racism, and the eventual internalization of these attitudes and experiences within the relationship may put the female partner at increased risk of physical and psychological abuse. However, this risk may be exacerbated if the male partner possesses few markers of personal status.

The male partner's attitude toward earning will be explored as a possible mediator of this relationship. This study will explore whether the partners' espousals of traditional

attitudes towards breadwinning increase the risk of abuse. Furthermore, the study will examine whether a discrepancy between the male partner's attitude towards breadwinning and the enactment of the provider role is related to relationship abuse.

Research has shown that marital satisfaction is correlated with marital violence, such that lower degrees of marital satisfaction are associated with higher amounts of violence (Delsol, Margolin, & John, 2003; Holtzworth-Munroe et al., 1997). However, it is not clear whether low marital satisfaction leads to violence as a means of stress relief or if it is the incidence of violence that causes marital distress (Holtzworth-Monroe, Meehan, Rehman, & Marshall, 2002). Although Blacks have been found to report lower rates of marital satisfaction than Whites (Broman, 1993), the literature does not provide any research specifically on the relationship between marital satisfaction and violence in African American relationships. Nonetheless, since marital satisfaction has been found to be strongly correlated to violence, it will be treated as a covariate all analyses.

Hypotheses

1. When controlling for marital satisfaction, there is a negative association between both male and female partners' income, educational achievement, and occupational status and male-to-female physical and psychological abuse such that higher income, educational attainment, and occupational status will be associated with lower levels of physical and psychological abuse.
2. When controlling for marital satisfaction, income, occupational, and educational discrepancies between partners moderate the relationship between individual socioeconomic status and male's use of physical and psychological abuse, such

that the greater the female partner's socioeconomic status relative to her male partner's, the greater the male partner's use of physical and psychological abuse.

3. When controlling for marital satisfaction, the impact of income, educational attainment, and occupational status on physical and psychological abuse is mediated by the male partner's attitude of responsibility towards the provider role.
4. When controlling for marital satisfaction, the impact of income, educational attainment, and occupational status on physical and psychological abuse is mediated by the consistency between the male partner's attitude and behavior regarding the provider role.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between the variables in this model.

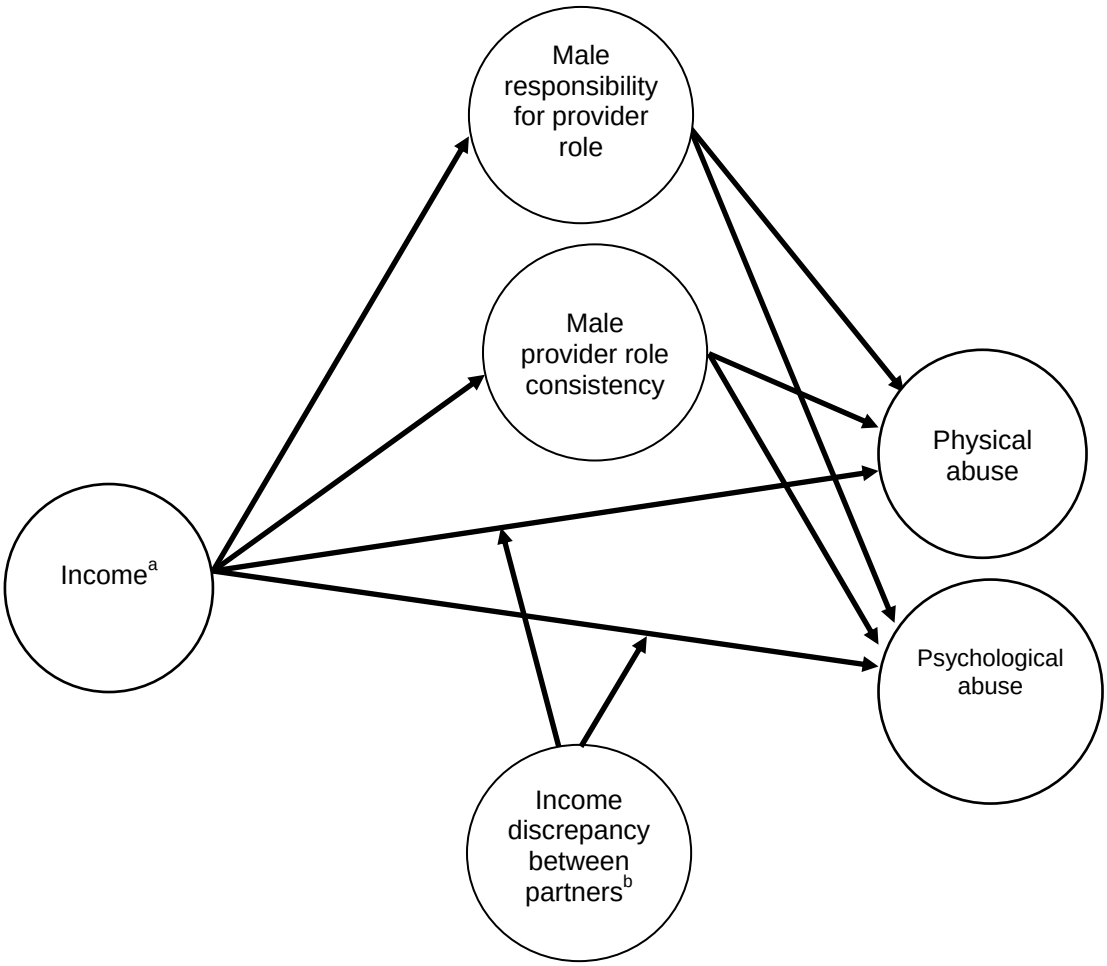

Figure 1. Relationship between socioeconomic variables, discrepancies, attitudes to the provider role, and intimate partner violence.

[a]Educational level and occupational status will be substituted for income in each additional model. [b]Educational discrepancy and occupational discrepancy will be substituted for income discrepancy in each additional model.

Chapter III: Methodology

Participants

This study uses pre-existing data collected from 85 heterosexual African American couples who sought treatment between November 2000 and February 2005 at the Family Service Center - the primary clinical training facility for graduate students enrolled in the Marriage and Family Therapy Master's degree program at the University of Maryland, College Park. According to the female partners' reports, the mean duration of the relationship was 7.32 years. Regarding the relationship status of the couples, 56.5% were married and living together, 12.9 % were married but separated, 14.1% were unmarried and living together, 14.1% were dating and not living together, and 1.2% were dating but separated.

Procedures

All clients who seek treatment at the Family Service Center complete a phone interview during which basic information is gathered including demographic data, presence and nature of any drug or alcohol abuse, sexual abuse, violence, or court-involvement, and reasons for seeking therapy.

During the first session, couples are administered a written assessment packet comprised of various self-report instruments. Each member of the couple separately completes the packet in order to protect the confidentiality of the responses and to determine the partners' safety in incidences where violence is reported. The therapist assigned to the case also interviews each partner separately to further screen for drug or alcohol abuse and/or domestic violence.

This study is based on a subset of the assessment measures administered as a part of the standard couple assessment interview. The criteria for inclusion in this study are 1) both partners are 18 years or older and 2) both partners report their race as African American.

Measures

Personal Income and Income Discrepancy

Demographic data, including questions on income, educational level, and occupational status, were collected as part of the couple assessment process (see Appendix A). Individuals were asked to provide their personal yearly gross income. Income discrepancy was determined by subtracting the female partner's income from the male partner's income. Therefore, a positive value for income discrepancy represents a relationship in which the male partner earns more.

Educational Level and Educational Discrepancy

Participants responded to a nine-item multiple-choice question that asked for the highest level of education completed (Appendix A). Scores were recoded so that trade school became the third highest category falling between high school diploma and some college.

As with the other two discrepancy variables, the educational discrepancy was found by subtracting the converted value for the female partner from the converted value for the male partner. A positive discrepancy corresponds to higher male educational level compared to his female partner.

Occupational Status and Occupational Discrepancy

Participants were asked the question "*what is your occupation*" and were given a choice of 12 occupational classes for their response. Of the 12 options provided, 10 are based on the occupational scale of the Hollingshead Index of Social Position (Hollingshead & Redlich, 1958) which ranks occupational levels using a seven-item hierarchal scale. The reported occupational levels on the 1-to-12 scale were converted to their corresponding value on the Hollingshead scale (see Table 1). The additional two items, "Homemaker" and "student", were assigned the Hollingshead scale's median score of 4.

Table 1

Conversion of Original Occupation Categories to Hollingshead Equivalents

Converted Hollingshead Occupational Levels	Original Occupation categories on assessment form
1 - Higher executives of large concerns, proprietors, and major professionals	Executive, large business owner; professional – Masters or Doctoral degree
2 - Business managers, proprietors of medium-sized businesses, and lesser professionals	Professional – Associates or Bachelors degree
3 - Administrative personnel, owners of small businesses, and minor professionals	Owner, manager of small business
4 - Clerical and sales workers, technicians, and owners of little businesses	Clerical sales, bookkeeper, secretary; homemaker; student
5 - Skilled manual employees	Skilled worker/craftsman
6 - Machine operators and semiskilled employees	Service worker – barber, cook, beautician; semi-skilled worker – machine operator
7 - Unskilled employees	Unskilled worker

On the Hollingshead occupational ranking, smaller scores represent higher occupational statuses. To compute occupational discrepancy, the female's converted score was subtracted from the male's score. However, unlike the other discrepancy

measures, a positive value represents a higher female occupational status when compared to her male partner.

Provider Roles

The Provider-Roles Attitudes (Perry-Jenkins & Crouter, 1990) inventory is an eight-item questionnaire designed to assess an individual's attitudes and behaviors surrounding the provider role responsibility and enactment (see Appendix B).

Provider role responsibility.

To determine specific attitudes toward *provider role responsibility* within their own families, participants are asked the question: "*With reference to your own family, who do you feel should provide the income?*" and are given five response choices ranging from husband entirely to husband and wife equally to wife entirely. For this question, respondents are also offered the option of "other" and provided black space to fill in their unique response. For the purpose of this study, the male participant's provider role responsibility will be assigned a value between 1 and 5, where 1 corresponds to the response that the wife should provide entirely, 3 corresponds to the response that husband and wife should provide exactly the same and 5 to husband entirely.

Provider role enactment.

To determine the participants' perception of *provider role enactment*, participants are provided with the statement "in your family, would you say:" are asked to complete the statement with one of three following responses: you mostly provide economically, your wife mostly provides economically, and you share it equally.

Provider Role Consistency

A participant was coded as *provider role consistent* if, according to his responses on the Provider-Roles Attitudes inventory (Appendix B), his provider role attitude matched the actual provider role enactment in his relationship. For instance, if a participant responded that in his own family, he felt the husband should earn more than the wife (provider role attitude) and also responded that he mostly provided economically (provider role enactment), then he would be marked as *provider role consistent*. However, if he responded that his wife mostly provided or that they shared it equally then he would be marked as *provider role inconsistent*.

Physical Abuse

The presence and severity of physical abuse was assessed using the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996) (see Appendix C). This measure contains five subscales: negotiation, psychological aggression, physical assault, sexual coercion, and injury and determines the incidence of specific acts within these five domains, as perpetrated by the respondent and his/her partner within the past four months.

Respondents are asked to indicate the number of times they performed a specified behavior (e.g. *I twisted my partner's arm or hair*) in the past four months and then to indicate the number of times the same action was done to them (*My partner did this to me*). A response of 0 is used to indicate that the event did not occur in the past four months but did happen before and 9 means that it has never happened. Other responses range from 1 (once in the past four months) to 6 (more than 20 times in the past four

months). To compute the score for a particular subscale, the values of the responses (between 0 and 6) for each item on that subscale were summed.

For the purposes of this study, the total value of the woman's report of her partner's abuse on the physical assault (items 8, 10, 18, 22, 28, 34, 38, 44, 46, 54, 62, and 74) and injury (items 11, 23, 31, 41, 55, and 71) subscales were used as the measure of physical abuse

A few studies on male-to-female violence in Black couples have included limited data on the reliability of the original Conflicts Tactics Scale (Lockhart, 1987; McFarlane, Parker, Soeken, & Bullock, 1992; Parker, McFarlane, Soeken, Torres, & Campbell, 1993). These studies reported the internal consistency for the physical assault subscale as ranging from .80 to .86. No information was provided on the validity of the original Conflict Tactics Scale for a Black sample.

Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, and Sugarman (1996) reported that the reliability of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale was found to be at least as good as the original. The internal consistency was reported as .86 for the physical assault scale and .95 for the injury scale and preliminary analysis of the instrument also revealed evidence of good construct validity (Straus et al., 1996). The author has been unable to find any data on the reliability or validity of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale in any studies on Blacks couples.

Psychological Abuse

Psychological abuse was assessed using the Multidimensional Emotional Abuse Scale (Murphy & Hoover, 2001), which assesses the number of times specific acts of emotional abuse have been perpetrated by the respondent or his/her partner in the past

four months (see Appendix D). This measure distinguishes between four specific domains of emotional abuse: restrictive engulfment, hostile withdrawal, denigration, and dominance/intimidation. Restrictive engulfment refers to actions by the aggressor that attempt to limit the partner's involvement in other relationships or outside activities. Hostile withdrawal refers to attempts to punish the partner by withholding emotional involvement in the relationship. Denigration refers to the use of verbal put-downs and criticism intended damage the partner's self esteem. Dominance/intimidation includes threatening the partner's or his or her loved one's safety or lives.

The Multidimensional Emotional Abuse Scale is structured and scored in a similar manner to the Revised Conflicts Tactics Scale. In this study, the total value of woman's report of her partner's abuse on the four subscales was used as the measure of emotional abuse. The author has been unable to find any data on the reliability or validity of this measure.

Marital Satisfaction

Marital satisfaction was assessed using the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Spanier, 1976) which evaluates the quality of couple relationships along four domains: dyadic satisfaction, dyadic cohesion, dyadic consensus, and affectional expression (see Appendix E). The questionnaire consists of 32 items and the total score, which is calculated by summing the sub-scores for each of these domains, may range from 0 to 151. Generally, a score of 100 or greater is considered satisfactory marital satisfaction.

Spanier (1982) reported the internal consistency of this measure to be .96 and reported its construct validity to be .86 for married couples and .88 for divorced couples.

No studies were found that reported the reliability or validity of this measure for African Americans.

Chapter IV: Results

Socioeconomic Characteristics

The characteristics of the participants are presented in Table 2. The ages of the men ranged from 22 to 69 with a mean age of 35.07. The ages of the women ranged from 21 to 65 with a mean age of 33.73. The income of the women ranged from $0 to $90,000, and the income of the men ranged from $0 to $200,000. The highest level of education completed by the largest group of women (28.2%) was "some college." This was also the case for the men for whom 38.8% completed some college. The largest percentages of both women (29.4%) and men (22.4%) indicated that their occupation was "professional with an associates or bachelors degree." The ages, educational achievement, and occupational levels of the men differed significantly from those of the women. However, male and female incomes were not significantly different.

Table 2

Demographic Characteristics of Participants

Characteristic	Females		Males		Significance Female – Male	
	M (n)	(SD)	M	(SD)	t	df
Age	33.95 (84)	8.98	35.07	9.41	-2.41*	82
Income	29157.10 (79)	18730.76	35840.79	34793.45	-1.47	75
Education	4.89 (85)	1.94	4.18	1.88	2.83*	84
Occupation	3.11 (81)	1.34	3.72	1.66	-2.40*	78

*$p < .05$

Income Discrepancy

For the largest number of couples, 38 (44.7%), the man earned more than the woman. For 3 couples (3.5%), the man's income and the woman's incomes were equal and in 35 couples (41.2%), the woman earned more than the man. Nine couples (10.6%) had missing data on either male or female income.

Educational Discrepancy

In the largest number of couples, 47 (55.3%), the woman completed a higher level of education than the man. In 18 couples (21.2%), the man's and woman's levels of education were equal and in 20 couples (23.5%), the man's level of education was higher than his female partner's.

Occupational Discrepancy

In 40 couples (47.1%), the highest percentage, the woman's occupational level was higher than the man's. Equivalent occupational levels were reported by 13 couples (15.3%). The man's occupational level was higher than the woman's for 26 couples (30.6%). Data on either the man's occupation or the woman's occupation was missing in 6 couples (7.1%).

Marital Satisfaction

The marital satisfaction scores for the male participants ranged from 17 to 132 with a mean score of 87.3. For the female participants, scores ranged from 17 to 129 with a mean score of 82.4.

Among the male participants, 59 (69.4%) had dyadic adjustment scores that fell in the distressed range (less than 100) and 26 (30.6%) had scores that indicated satisfaction

with their relationship (greater than or equal to 100). Among the female participants, 68 (80.0%) had scores in the distressed range and 17 (20%) had scores in the satisfied range.

Provider Roles

Male provider role attitudes.

In response to the question, "*With reference to your own family, who do you feel should provide the income?*", 4 male participants (4.7%) responded husband entirely, 33 (38.8%) responded husband more than wife, 33 (38.8%) responded husband and wife exactly the same, and 9 (10.6%) selected other. (No male participant chose wife more than husband or wife entirely as his response.) Data on this question was missing from 6 participants (7.1%).

Provider role enactment.

In completion of the statement, "*In your family, would you say:*", 25 male participants (29.4%) responded that they themselves mostly provide economically, 13 (15.3%) responded that their female partner mostly provides economically and 40 (47.1%) responded that both partners share it equally. Data on this question was missing from 7 male participants (8.2%). There was a positive correlation between the participants' responses to this statement and their actual income discrepancies (as determined by the income reported by the members of the couple), $r=.43$, $p<.01$, such that the higher the discrepancy favoring the man, the more likely his report that he earned more than his wife and the greater the discrepancy favoring the woman, the more likely the man's report that his wife earned more than he did.

Male provider role consistency.

A male participant was coded as *provider role consistent* if his provider role attitude matched the actual provider role enactment in his relationship. Twenty-six men (30.6%) were found to be provider role inconsistent and 42 men (49.4%) were provider role consistent. Seventeen men (20%) had missing data on either of these two measures.

Hypothesis Findings

Hypothesis One

The author hypothesized that there was a negative association between an individual partner's income, educational level, and occupational status and male-to-female physical and psychological abuse such that higher income, educational level, and occupational status was associated with lower levels of physical and psychological abuse. Partial correlations, which controlled for male and female marital satisfaction, were used to test this hypothesis. The findings regarding this hypothesis are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3

Partial Correlations between Male Partner's Use of Physical and Psychological Aggression and Individual Partner's Income, Education, and Occupation

Variable	Physical abuse	Psychological abuse
Male income [a]	-.10	-.17
Male education [a]	-.16	-.18
Male occupation [a]	.02	.18
Female income [b]	-.28*	-.22
Female education [b]	-.11	-.08
Female occupation [b]	.02	.02

Note. Male and female Dyadic Adjustment (DAS) was used as a covariate in this analysis.
[a]$n = 75$. [b]$n = 71$.
*$p < .05$.

The analysis found no support for the hypotheses that the male partner's demographic variables were associated with his abuse of his female partner; no

significant associations were found. Although, female income was not significantly correlated with psychological abuse, there was a significant negative correlation between female income and physical abuse, $r=-.28$, $p<.05$, such that the greater the female partner's reported income, the less her male partner's use of physical abuse in the past four months. Neither female education nor female occupation were significantly correlated with physical abuse or psychological abuse.

Hypothesis Two

It was hypothesized that income, occupational, and educational discrepancy between partners moderated the relationship between individual socioeconomic status and male's use of physical and psychological abuse. It was expected that the greater female partner's socioeconomic status relative to her male partner's, the greater the male partner's use of physical and psychological abuse.

Using a methodological analysis described by Baron and Kenny (1986), hierarchal multiple regression analyses, with the variables entered in blocks, were employed to test this hypothesis. According to Baron and Kenny, a variable acts as a moderator if it "affects the direction and/or strength of the relation between and independent or predictor variable and a dependent or criterion variable" (p. 1174). This moderator model is diagrammed in Figure 2. In order to support the moderator hypothesis, the interaction effect of the independent variable and the moderator (Path c) on the dependent variable should be significant. (Paths a and b may or may not be significant.)

Thirty-six hierarchal multiple regressions were performed to test the interaction of each socioeconomic variable (male income, female income, male education, female

education, male occupation, and female occupation) with each potential moderator (income discrepancy, educational discrepancy, and occupational discrepancy) in predicting either psychological or physical abuse. The male Dyadic Adjustment Score and the female Dyadic Adjustment Score were used as covariates in the analysis. The analysis found no support for the hypothesis that socioeconomic discrepancy variables would moderate the relationship between the socioeconomic variables and psychological and physical abuse. These results are presented in Appendix F.

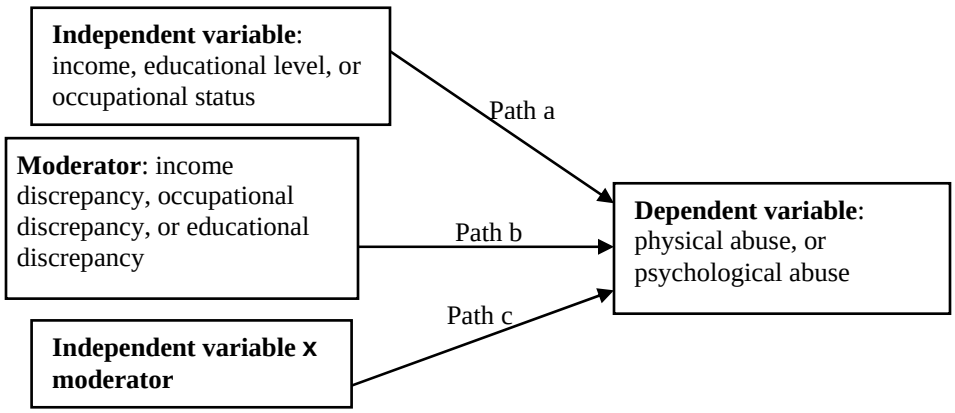

Figure 2. Moderator model showing paths between independent, moderator, and dependent variables.

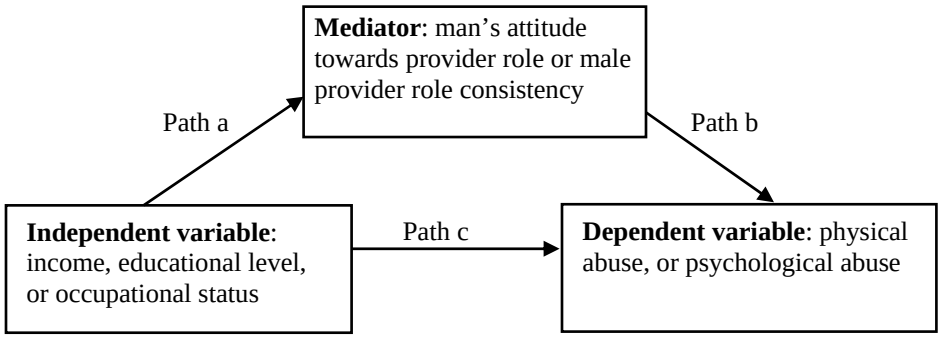

Figure 3. Mediator model showing paths between independent, mediator, and dependent variables.

Hypothesis Three

The author hypothesized that upon controlling for marital satisfaction, the relationship between income, educational attainment, and occupational status and abuse was mediated by the male partner's attitude of responsibility towards the provider role. To test this hypothesis, the methodological procedure for testing for mediation, as described by Baron and Kenny (1986), was employed. Before testing for mediation, the following paths should be significant: the path from the independent to the dependent variable (Path c), the path from the independent to the mediator variable (Path a), and the path from the mediator to the dependent variable (Path b) (see Figure 3). If a variable functions as a mediator, then upon controlling for Paths a and b, Path c is substantially reduced or becomes no longer significant.

Initial analysis revealed that there was a significant correlation between the proposed mediator, male attitude of responsibility as provider and male partner's physical abuse (Path b), $r = .29$, $p <. 05$, such that the more responsible the man felt to be the sole provider, the higher the woman's report of physical abuse.

As was noted in the analysis of the first hypothesis, the only significant relationship between any of the independent variables and the dependent variables (Path c) was between the female partner's income and physical abuse, $r = -.28$, $p < .05$. Therefore, this was the only relationship that warranted further investigation of the mediator model. However, the correlation between the female partner's income and the male partner's attitude of responsibility as provider was not significant, $r=-.20$, $p = .13$, *ns.* These findings precluded any further analysis of male attitude to the provider role as a mediator.

Provider-Role Responsibility as Moderator

The author then decided to explore male attitude of responsibility as provider as a possible moderator of the relationship between socioeconomic variables and physical and psychological abuse. Twelve stepwise multiple regressions, with male and female dyadic adjustment as covariates, were used to test this hypothesis.

The results indicated a significant interaction effect between the woman's occupation and the man's feelings of sole responsibility as provider for predicting psychological abuse (Table 4). The non-significant results are presented in Appendix G.

Table 4

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Occupational Status and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.40	0.18	-0.32	-2.20*
Female DAS	-0.31	0.18	-0.25	-1.71
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.35	0.20	-0.28	-1.80
Female DAS	-0.32	0.18	-0.26	-1.75
Female occupation	1.06	2.29	0.05	0.46
Male attitude to provider role	4.02	4.82	0.09	0.83
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.34	0.19	-0.27	-1.76
Female DAS	-0.26	0.18	-0.21	-1.49
Female occupation	31.73	13.54	1.60	2.34*
Male attitude to provider role	32.76	13.36	0.75	2.45*
Female occupation x Male attitude to provider role	-8.80	3.84	-1.66	-2.30*

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

To determine the nature of the interaction, a mean split was performed on woman's occupation and man's attitude to the provider role. The average psychological

score for the high and low woman's occupational levels were plotted in situations of low male responsibility and high male responsibility (Figure 4).

In situations of lesser attitudes of sole responsibility as provider, that is when the man is more willing to share the responsibility as provider with his female partner, the higher a woman's occupational level the less her report of psychological abuse by her partner. However, in the situations of greater attitudes of sole responsibility as provider, the reverse was true. Higher female occupational levels are associated with increased male psychological abuse.

The analysis of provider-role responsibility as a moderator also revealed a significant interaction effect between the woman's occupation and her male partner's attitude of sole responsibility as provider on physical abuse (Table 5).

The nature of the interaction was determined using the mean split method described above and plotted in Figure 5. The results were strikingly similar to those found for psychological abuse. When male's attitude of sole responsibility as provider is low, the higher the woman's occupational level, the less her report of physical abuse by her partner. However, if the man feels a high level of responsibility to be the sole provider, higher female occupational levels are associated with greater reports of physical abuse.

Table 5

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Occupational Level and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.08	0.06	0.25	1.50
Female DAS	-0.06	0.06	-0.20	-1.18
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.11	0.06	0.33	1.89
Female DAS	-0.07	0.05	-0.22	-1.33
Female occupation	0.31	0.68	0.06	0.46
Male attitude to provider role	3.23	1.43	0.28	2.25*
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.12	0.06	0.35	2.12*
Female DAS	-0.05	0.05	-0.16	-1.01
Female occupation	11.37	3.94	2.15	2.88**
Male attitude to provider role	13.59	3.89	1.16	3.49***
Female occupation x Male attitude to provider role	-3.18	1.12	-2.24	-2.84**

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$. ***$p < .005$.

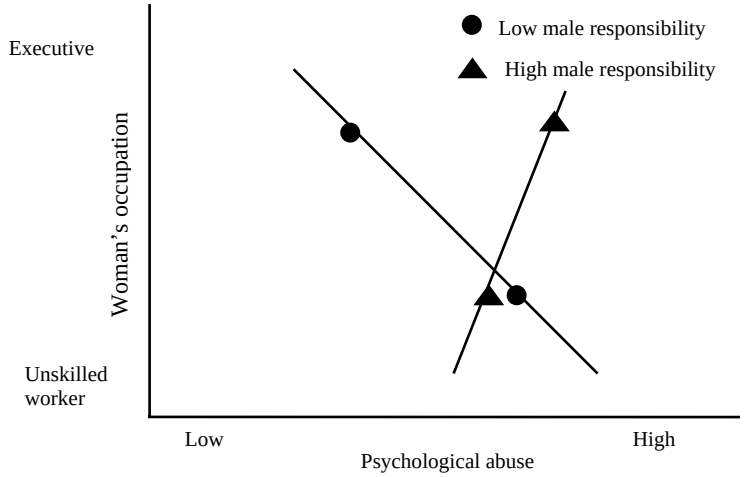

Figure 4. Interaction effect between woman's occupational level and man's attitude of responsibility as provider on psychological abuse.

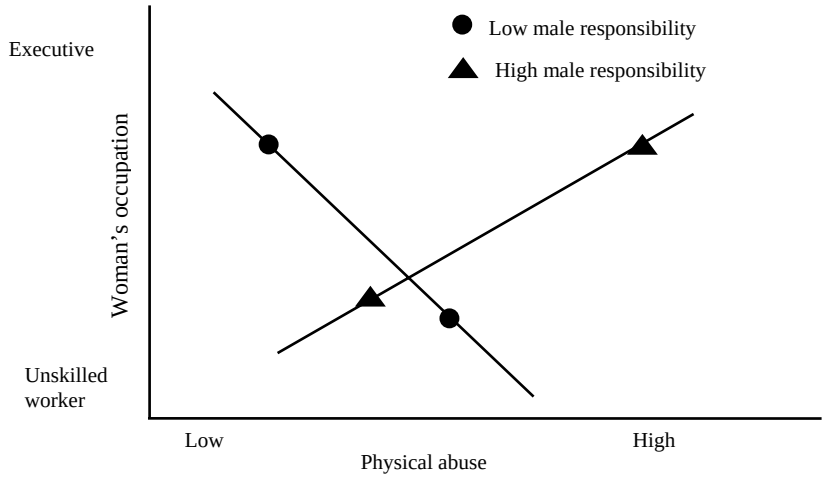

Figure 5. Interaction effect between women's occupational level and men's attitude of responsibility as provider on physical abuse.

Hypothesis Four

Provider role consistency as mediator.

It was hypothesized that provider role consistency would act as a mediator of the relationship between the socioeconomic (independent) variables and the abuse (dependent) variables. The only significant relationship between independent and dependent variables existed between female income and physical abuse. According the mediator model described above, it was only appropriate to analyze the relationship between provider role consistency and these two variables. Neither the correlation between provider role consistency and female income, $r(60) = -.17$, $p = .18$, *ns*, nor the correlation between provider role consistency and physical abuse, $r(60) = -.17$, $p = .18$, *ns*, were significant. Therefore, provider role consistency did not act as a mediator of this relationship.

Provider role consistency as moderator.

It was then decided to test whether provider role consistency acted as a moderator between male income, male occupation, male education, female income, female education, or female occupation and physical or psychological abuse. Twelve multiple hierarchal regressions were performed to test the interaction of provider role consistency and each of the socioeconomic variables with each of the abuse variables. There was no significant interaction effect between provider role consistency and any of the socioeconomic variables. (These results are presented in Appendix H.) Therefore, there was no support for conceptualizing provider role consistency as a moderator in this model.

Chapter V: Discussion

The purpose of the study was to explore the mechanisms by which socioeconomic factors affect intimate partner abuse within African American relationships. Socioeconomic discrepancies between partners, male partner's attitudes towards providing, and his ability to enact the role of provider were examined as factors that augment the relationship between socioeconomic status and male's use of physical and psychological aggression. Results provided partial support for the role of these factors in predicting abuse.

Explanation of Findings

The analysis provided limited support for the hypothesis that low individual socioeconomic markers were related the increased psychological and physical abuse. Of all the male and female socioeconomic variables, only female income was correlated with physical abuse. The analysis showed that increased female income was associated with decreased male physical violence.

Because the analysis was correlational, the direction of influence between these two variables cannot be determined. Therefore, it is impossible to tell whether income affects violence or violence affects income. One explanation of this finding may be that a woman's financial wellbeing reduces her likelihood of experiencing physical abuse by her partner. It may be that women who possess adequate financial resources are more likely to leave physically abusive relationships resulting in a greater proportion of lower income women in violent relationships. Additionally, the male partners of women who have higher incomes may be less likely to be abusive due to the family's reliance on the women's financial contributions. Alternatively, violence may also cause a reduction in

woman's income due to factors such as the loss of work time due to injury or the need to utilize time-consuming legal services.

Interestingly, for the women in this study, having a good job or a high education is not associated with decreased violence. It would seem that women who possess these assets should have the resources to decrease their likelihood of experiencing violence. However, middle to upper class women, who may have better jobs or higher educations, may have more to lose by reporting or leaving a violent relationship. Lockhart (1991) wrote of the tenuous financial position experienced by middle-class African Americans. Although some women with these assets may be able to leave abusive relationships, others may find themselves trapped in relationships due to their inability to support themselves and their children on their own in the middle class status. Furthermore, these women may be less likely to seek help in order to live up to the societal image of them as strong and independent (Collins, 1990) .

Men in this study with lower socioeconomic markers were no more likely to be abusive than men with higher socioeconomic statuses. This suggests that the simplistic model of the perpetration of intimate partner violence as a response to economic stress may not fit for African American men who seek help in marital therapy. Much of the literature has suggested that these individual socioeconomic variables affect violence in African American couples. However, the findings of this study suggest that other variables are at work in accounting for the increased risk of violence in African American couples. Individuals of lower socioeconomic statuses, though more stressed than those of higher socioeconomic statuses, may possess additional resources that protect them from

violence such as more extensive extended family support. The positive effects of these additional resources may counteract the negative effects of their socioeconomic stressors.

This study found no support for the hypothesis that socioeconomic discrepancies between partners moderated the relationship between individual socioeconomic status and psychological or physical abuse. However, the psychometric limitations of this hypothesis may have affected this outcome. In testing for a moderator effect, it is preferable that the independent and moderator variable be uncorrelated with each other (Baron and Kenny, 1986). In this model, the potential moderators (the discrepancy variables) were created using the independent variables (the socioeconomic variables). Therefore, these two variables were strongly correlated thus confounding the analysis. This limitation of the model may partially explain why none of the socioeconomic discrepancy variables acted as moderators in the relationship between the socioeconomic variables and abuse.

Additionally, the literature review revealed that previous studies have shown mixed support for the relationship between socioeconomic discrepancies and abuse (Anderson, 1997; Babcock et al., 1993; Hornung et al., 1981; Hotaling & Sugarman, 1986). Some research has shown that the qualitative rather than quantitative nature of the discrepancy that plays a role in violence. That is, an individual's attitude towards socioeconomic discrepancies may be an important consideration in determining their response to those discrepancies. It has been suggested that it is when a discrepancy is perceived as being outside the norm that it more likely to result in adverse outcomes (Hornung et al., 1981).

Brice-Baker (1994) notes that African American men are not socialized to assume a dominant position in their relationships to the extent that White men are. Consequently, socioeconomic discrepancies in African American relationships may not have the same meaning or impact as they would in White relationships. In fact, status discrepant relationships that favor the woman may be closer to the norm for African American couples.

Analysis of the demographic data of the participants in this study supports this observation. The largest groups of couples were involved in relationships in which the women had attained higher level of education than their partners. Status-discrepant relationships occupation-wise, that favored the wife, also accounted for the largest number of couples. Furthermore, although the male participants on average earned more than the female participants, the differences between the mean incomes for the men and women in the sample were not statistically significant (see Table 2).

With regard to provider role responsibility, this study found no support for the role of provider role responsibility as a mediator and limited support for the role of provider role responsibility as a moderator between individual socioeconomic variables and physical and psychological abuse. Although for five of the six independent variables studied (male income, female income, male education, female education, and male occupation), there was no interaction effect between the independent variable and the moderator, a significant interaction effect was observed between woman's occupation and male provider role responsibility. Furthermore, this interaction effect was observed for both physical violence and psychological abuse.

In relationships in which the man holds less traditional attitudes regarding being the provider and is more willing to share this responsibility with his partner, a woman's higher occupational status seems to reduce her risk of experiencing abuse. Therefore, in such relationships, women who are executives experience less abuse than women who are unskilled workers. Conversely, if the man holds very traditional attitudes towards the provider role and believes that he should provide more than his female partner, the woman's higher occupational status increases her risk of experiencing both psychological and physical abuse. Interestingly, a woman's occupational status, on its own, did not correlate with physical or psychological abuse. This association only appears when the man's attitude to the provider role is considered.

Previous research had found some association between women's occupation and marital discord. Orbuch and Custer (1995) found that Black husbands' marital satisfaction was lower if their wives were employed. Although their analysis dealt with occupational discrepancies and not actual occupation, Hornung, McCullough, and Sugimoto's (1981) finding that the greatest risk of severe violence occurred in relationships where the man's occupation was low compared to his wife's bears noting.

Research suggests that the role of provider continues to be an important part of Black male identity (Diemer, 2002; Haynes, 2000; Hunter & Davis, 1992). For men who assume a more traditional attitude towards the provider role, the female partner's occupational status may be a glaring symbol of her personal achievement. Having a good job, more so than providing financially, may represent being a good provider. It may be easier to overlook a female partner's income contributions or her educational attainment than it is to ignore her occupational level. Therefore, if being the main provider is

important to a man, he may view his wife's career accomplishments as a threat to this role (Orbuch & Custer, 1995; Taylor et al., 1999).

Alternatively, if a man has a strong desire to be the main breadwinner and the woman occupies a high occupational role, she may be less likely to leave an abusive relationship. Goldner, Penn, Sheinberg, and Walker (1990) write of the role of sexist ideology in engendering in women an "obligation … to preserve both family relationships and the family as a whole, no matter what the personal cost" (p. 351). African American women, especially, often have great empathy for the difficulty their partners face in navigating racism in the society. They may feel guilt about their own occupational achievements and may be more likely to make the sacrifice to stick with rather than "abandon" an abusive partner (Asbury, 1999).

These findings suggest the influence of sexism in the perpetration of male-to-female violence among black couples. The African American man's espousal of strict gender-typed roles with regard to providing may not allow him accept his partner's career attainments as beneficial to the family. Instead, they may be perceived as threats to his manhood and, as such, may lead to violence. Men who adopt these strict definitions of what it means to be male and female may seek to redefine their wife's financial contributions as mutual and shared but may experience difficulty achieving that thinking with regard to her occupational achievement. Orbuch and Custer (1995) wrote that "career women may present too strong a challenge to Black and White husbands" (p.344). This may be especially salient for Black men whose experiences of being the "last hired, first fired" (Boyd-Franklin & Franklin, 1998) may increase their resentment at their partners' seemingly ready acceptance by mainstream America.

Directions for Future Research

A possible direction for future research could involve the investigation of the differences between White and Black couples regarding the effects of socioeconomic discrepancies. The findings of this study, along with previous research, suggest that discrepancies that favor the wife may have greater negative impact on relationship outcomes for Whites as compared to Blacks.

In addition, further research may be necessary to determine if the Black woman's sensitivity to her partner's experiences of racism may make her less accepting of her own occupational achievements and more forgiving of his abuse. Including a measure of the couple's experiences of discrimination in the analysis may illuminate the impact of racism on the couple's relationship and the interaction between racism and other relationship factors that may increase the likelihood of abuse.

Limitations

One major limitation of this study is its small sample size relative to the number of analyses performed. This combination increases the likelihood of introducing a Type I error, that is, finding a relationship when none actually exists.

Another limitation of this study is that is it is based on measures taken from clients of the Family Service Center. Couples seeking therapy are likely to be more distressed than couples in general population and more likely to experience greater degrees of physical and psychological abuse. The sample therefore would not contain a representative proportion of non-distressed, non-violent couples for the sake of analytic comparisons.

Also, because the study used pre-existing data, other known correlates of spousal violence among Blacks that were not collected as part of the dataset, such as violence in the family of origin (Huang & Gunn, 2001; Lockhart, 1991), could not be accounted for in the analyses. Furthermore, no information was gathered on the participants' experiences as ethnic minorities that may reduce or increase likelihood of violence, such as experiences of discrimination.

Recent literature has distinguished between two forms of violence – common couple violence and intimate terrorism (Johnson, 1995). Common couple violence refers to incidents of violence that may suddenly flare-up between couples. Often, both the male and female partners participate in the abuse. Intimate terrorism refers to more severe abuse, usually perpetrated by the man with the intent to control his female partner. Researchers suggest that these are two distinct forms of abuse that exist in couple relationships and that they should be considered separately. This study is limited in that it does not consider any abuse committed by the female partner and does not differentiate between these two forms of violence.

Finally, the study may have benefited from considering more specific types of abuse separately. For instance, in this study, the total score on the Multidimensional Emotional Abuse Scale was used as the measure of psychological abuse. This was done to reduce the number and the complexity of the analyses. However, the study could have benefited from distinguishing between the four types of psychological abuse or between physical abuse and injury in performing the analysis. This may have revealed additional significant relationships between socioeconomic factors, provider roles, and physical or psychological abuse.

Implications for Therapy

This study underscores the role of the woman's income in reducing her risk of experiencing abuse. Any work with women who are in abusive relationships needs to examine the practical considerations of her financial situation in assessing her ability to leave. Women remain in abusive relationships for many reasons, including but not limited to fear, belief that their partners will change, and concern for their children. However, these findings suggest that if the abused woman is financially secure, she may be less likely to be abused. Similarly, such security may increase women's resolve to leave their partner, given that leaving the relationship may not jeopardize her financial situation. This suggests that additional financial support, such as the allowance for longer stays at shelters (Sullivan & Rumptz, 1994) and encouraging support-seeking from friends and family, may be an important part of the treatment plan for abused African American women experiencing abuse.

The findings of this research also suggest that whether or not the man holds traditional ideas surrounding his duty to provide plays an important role in whether or not the woman's career advancements help or hurt her. Therapists should investigate the partners' attitudes towards the provider role. An important shift in therapy would involve movement from traditional attitudes surrounding breadwinning towards greater recognition and appreciation of the woman's contributions. Therapy should involve the discussion of topics such as how the partners define their male and female identities, what relationship patterns they believe to be normal, and how their ideas about their roles in the relationship play out in their daily living.

. In understanding the underlying dynamics of abuse among Black couples, clinicians and researchers cannot limit their analysis to socio-structural factors. It is important to recognize the various socioeconomic factors that did not predict abuse in African American relationships. This research highlights the importance of addressing the impact of individual factors and the juxtaposition of male and female individual factors, as well as how the meaning of these factors are transformed by the experience of being an African American male or female.

Appendix A

Couple Information and Instructions

This is a first in a series of questionnaires you are being asked to complete that will contribute to the knowledge about couple therapy. In order for our research to measure progress over time we will periodically re-administer questionnaires. Please answer the questions at a relatively fast pace, usually the first that comes to mind is the best one.
There are no right or wrong answers.

4. Date: _____ **1. Case #: _____**
2. Therapist's(s') Code: _____
3. ____

The following information is gathered from each partner separately.

Name: (Print) **Address:**

_____ _____

E-mail address: _____ _____ zip_____
Phone Numbers: (h) _____ (w) _____
(cell) _____ (fax) _____

5. Gender: M F **6. SS# _____** **7. Age (in years) _____**

8. You are coming for: a.) Family ____ b.) Couple _____ c) Individual Therapy _____

9. **Relationship status** to person in couple's therapy with you:
1. Currently married, living together
2. Currently married, separated, but not legally divorced
3. Divorced, legal action completed
4. Engaged, living together
5. Engaged, not living together
6. Dating, living together
7. Dating, not living together

10. Total Number of **Years** Together: ____
a. **If married**, number of years married: _____

11. What is your **occupation** ?_____
1. Clerical sales, bookkeeper, secretary
2. Executive, large business owner
3. Homemaker
4. None – child not able to be employed
5. Owner, manager of small business
6. Professional - Associates or Bachelors degree
7. Professional – master or doctoral degree
8. Skilled worker/craftsman
9. Service worker – barber, cook, beautician
10. Semi-skilled worker – machine operator
11. Unskilled Worker
12. Student

12. What is your **current employment status** __
1. Employed full time
2. Employed part time
3. Homemaker, not employed outside
4. Student
5. Disabled, not employed
6. Unemployed
7. Retired

13. Personal **yearly gross income**: $_____

14. **Race**: _____
1. Native American
2. African American
3. Asian/Pacific Islander
4. Hispanic
5. White
6. Other (specify)_____

15. What is **your country of origin**? _____
What was **your parent's country of origin**? 16. ____(father's) 17. _____(mother's)

18. Highest Level of **Education** Completed: _____
1. Some high school (less than 12 years)
2. High school diploma (12 years)
3. Some college
4. Trade School (mechanic, carpentry, beauty school, etc.)
5. Associate degree
6. Bachelors degree (BA, BS)
7. Some graduate education
8. Masters degree (MA, MS, etc.)
9. Doctoral degree (PhD, MD, EDD, etc.)

19. Number of people in household:_____ 20. Number of **children** who **live in home** with you: _____
21. Number of children who **do not live** with you: _____

Names and phone number of **contact people** (minimum 2):
_____
_____

22. What is your **religious** preference? _____ 1. Mainline Protestant (e.g., Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Unitarian)
2. Conservative Protestant(e.g., Adventist, Baptist, Pentecostal)
3. Roman Catholic
4. Jewish
5. Other(e.g., Buddist, Mormon, Hindu)
6. No affiliation with any formal religion

23. How often do you **participate in organized activities of a church or religious group?** _____
1. several times per week
2. once a week
3. several times a month
4. once a month
5. several times a year
6. once or twice a year
7. rarely or never

24. How **important is religion or spirituality** to you in your daily life?_____
1. Very important 2. Important 3. Somewhat important 4. Not very important 5. Not important at all

25. **Medications**: ___ Yes ____ No If yes, please list the names, purpose, and quality of **medication**(s) you are currently taking. Also list the name and phone number of the medicating physician(s) and primary care physician:

Medications: _____

Primary Care Physician: _____ **Phone:** _____

Psychiatrist? Yes/No Name & Phone, if yes. _____ **Phone:** _____

Legal Involvement:

26. A. Have you ever been involved with the police? Yes/No (circle)
If yes, what happened? Explain: _____

_____

27. B. Have formal, legal procedures (i.e., ex-parte orders, protection orders, criminal charges, juvenile offenses) been brought against you? Yes/No (circle)
If yes, what happened? Explain: _____

_____

28. If formal procedures were brought, what were the results (e.g., eviction, restraining orders?) _____

_____

Many of the questions refer to your "family". It will be important for us to know what individuals you consider to be your family. Please list below the names and relationships of the people you will include in your responses about your family. Circle yourself in this list.

29. (Number listed in family) ____.
Name Relationship

List the concerns and problems for which you are seeking help. Indicate which is the most important by circling it. For each problem listed, note the degree of severity by checking (√) the appropriate column.

	4-Severe	3-Somewhat Severe	2 – Moderate	1 - Mild
30.	31.			
32.	33.			
34.	35.			
36.	37			

38. The most important concern (circled item) is # _____

Appendix B

Provider-Roles Inventory

We would like to ask you about your views of men's and women's roles and responsibilities in the family. In addition, we are also interested in how these roles and responsibilities are played out in your family.

1. What are the roles, in order of importance, for the man of the family?
   1=most important, 2=second in importance, 3=third in importance, 4=fourth in importance, 5=least important
   Answer for families in general, not specifically for your family.
   Only use each number one time.
   ____ Parent
   ____ Spouse/companion
   ____ Worker/professional
   ____ Provider for family
   ____ Caretaker of household and/or home

2. What are the roles, in order of importance, for the woman of the family?
   1=most important, 2=second in importance, 3=third in importance, 4=fourth in importance, 5=least important
   Answer for families in general, not specifically for your family.
   Only use each number one time.
   ____ Parent
   ____ Spouse/companion
   ____ Worker/professional
   ____ Provider for family
   ____ Caretaker of household and/or home

3. With reference to your own family, who do you feel should provide the income? ***Check one.***
   ____1. Husband entirely
   ____2. Husband more than wife
   ____3. Husband and wife exactly the same
   ____4. Wife more than husband
   ____5. Wife entirely
   ____6. Other/comment
   _____
   _____

4. In general, the man should be the main breadwinner. ***Check one.***
   ____1 Agree
   ____2. Disagree

5. In your family, would you say: ***Check one.***
   ____1. You mostly provide economically
   ____2. Your wife mostly provides economically
   ____3. You share it equally

6. Should a wife work if her husband makes an income about equal to your income and they have children in school, but not preschool children? ***Check one.***
   ____1. It is her duty to work
   ____2. It would be better in most circumstances for her to work
   ____3. Only if the wife really wants to work
   ____4. Her primary responsibility is the care of the family and the home.

7. How important is your wife's financial contribution to your family? ***Check one.***
   ____1. We don't need her money at all
   ____2. We use it for what she wants
   ____3. Her money goes for extras, icing on the cake
   ____4. Her money helps. Without it we'd have to tighten our belts, but we could get along without it if necessary.
   ____5. We do it together. Her money is necessary. We couldn't get along without it.
   ____6. Usually her money goes for extras, but in a crisis we need it for backup. It takes the pressure off.
   ____7. Her money pays the bills. It is the primary/only income in the family.

8. Actual use of wife's money:
   1=most important, 2=second in importance, 3=third in importance, 4=fourth in importance, 5=fifth in importance, 6=sixth in importance, 7=least important
   ____Support of family in time of crisis
   ____Pooled with husband's for all expenses
   ____Used for specific ongoing expenses: (specify)_____
   ____Major capitol investments (education, home, car, etc.)
   ____Improvements in quality of life (appliances, recreation, better clothing, etc.)
   ____Things for herself and/or to keep her job.
   ____Primary/sole financial support of the family.

9. Families have different ways of managing financial responsibility for the family, whether it comes from one income or two. Is there anything else you think would be helpful for us to know about how you and your spouse deal with your income(s)?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Appendix C

Conflict Tactics Scale – Revised (CTS2)

No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree, get annoyed with the other person, want different things from each other, or just have spats or fights because they are in a bad mood, are tired, or for some other reason. Couples also have many different ways of trying to settle their differences. This is a list of things that might happen when you have differences. Please circle how many times you did each of these things **IN THE PAST 4 MONTHS**, and how many times your partner did them in the **IN THE PAST 4 MONTHS**. If you or your partner did not do one of these things in the past 4 months, but it happened before that, circle "0".

How often did this happen?

0 = Not in the past 4 months, but it did happen before
1 = Once in the past 4 months
2 = Twice in the past 4 months
3 = 3-5 times in the past 4 months
4 = 6-10 times in the past 4 months
5 = 11-20 times in the past 4 months
6 = More than 20 times in the past 4 months
9 = This has never happened

		Never
1.	I showed my partner I cared even though we disagreed	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
2.	My partner showed care for me even though we disagreed	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
3.	I explained my side of a disagreement to my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
4.	My partner explained his/her side of a disagreement to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
5.	I insulted or swore at my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
6.	My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
7.	I threw something at my partner that could hurt him/her	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
8.	My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
9.	I twisted my partner's arm or hair	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
10.	My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
11.	I had a sprain, bruise, or small cut because of a fight with my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
12.	My partner had a sprain, bruise, or small cut because of a fight with me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
13.	I showed respect for my partner's feelings about an issue	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
14.	My partner showed respect for my feelings about an issue	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
15.	I made my partner have sex without a condom	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
16.	My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
17.	I pushed or shoved my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
18.	My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
19.	I used force (like hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to make my partner have oral or anal sex	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
20.	My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
21.	I used a knife or gun on my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
22.	My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
23.	I passed out from being hit on the head by my partner in a fight with me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
24.	My partner passed out from being hit on the head in a fight with me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
25.	I called my partner fat or ugly	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
26.	My partner called me fat or ugly	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
27.	I punched or hit my partner with something that could hurt	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
28.	My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
29.	I destroyed something belonging to my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
30.	My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
31.	I went to a doctor because of a fight with my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
32.	My partner went to a doctor because of a fight with me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
33.	I choked my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
34.	My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9

How often did this happen?

0 = Not in the past 4 months, but it did happen before
1 = Once in the past 4 months
2 = Twice in the past 4 months
3 = 3-5 times in the past 4 months
4 = 6-10 times in the past 4 months
5 = 11-20 times in the past 4 months
6 = More than 20 times in the past 4 months
9 = This has never happened

	Never
35. I shouted or yelled at my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
36. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
37. I slammed my partner against a wall	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
38. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
39. I said I was sure we could work out a problem	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
40. My partner was sure we could work it out	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
41. I needed to see a doctor because of a fight with my partner, but I didn't	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
42. My partner needed to see a doctor because of a fight with me, but didn't	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
43. I beat up my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
44. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
45. I grabbed my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
46. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
47. I used force (like hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to make my partner have sex	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
48. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
49. I stomped out of the room or house or yard during a disagreement	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
50. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
51. I insisted on sex when my partner did not want to (but did not use physical force)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
52. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
53. I slapped my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
54. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
55. I had a broken bone from a fight with my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
56. My partner had a broken bone from a fight with me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
57. I used threats to make my partner have oral or anal sex	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
58. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
59. I suggested a compromise to a disagreement	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
60. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
61. I burned or scalded my partner on purpose	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
62. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
63. I insisted my partner have oral or anal sex (but did not use physical force)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
64. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
65. I accused my partner of being a lousy lover	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
66. My partner accused me of this	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
67. I did something to spite my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
68. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
69. I threatened to hit or throw something at my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
70. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
71. I felt physical pain that still hurt the next day because of a fight with my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
72. My partner still felt physical pain the next day because of a fight we had	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
73. I kicked my partner	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
74. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
75. I used threats to make my partner have sex	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
76. My partner did this to me	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
77. I agreed to try a solution to a disagreement my partner suggested	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9
78. My partner agreed to try a solution I suggested	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9

Appendix D

Multi-Dimensional Abuse Scale (MDEAS)

No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree, get annoyed with the other person, want different things from each other, or just have spats or fights because they are in a bad mood, are tired, or for some other reason. Couples also have many different ways of trying to settle their differences. This is a list of things that might happen when you have differences. Please circle how many times you did each of these things IN THE PAST 4 MONTHS, and how many times your partner did them in the IN THE PAST 4 MONTHS**. If you or your partner did not do one of these things in the past 4 months, but it happened before that, circle 7.**

(1) Once **(5) 11-20 times**
(2) Twice **(6) More than 20 times**
(3) 3-5 times **(7) Not in the past four months, but it did happen before**
(4) 6-10 times **(0) This has never happened**

	How Often in the last 4 months?	
Asked the other person where s/he had been or who s/he was with in a suspicious manner.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Secretly searched through the other person's belongings.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Tried to stop the other person from seeing certain friends or family members.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Complained that the other person spends too much time with friends.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Got angry because the other person went somewhere without telling him/her.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Tried to make the other person feel guilty for not spending enough time together.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Checked up on the other person by asking friends where s/he was or who s/he was with.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Said or implied that the other person was stupid.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Called the other person worthless.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Called the other person ugly.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Criticized the other person's appearance.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Called the other person a loser, failure, or similar term.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Belittled the other person in front of other people.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Said that someone else would be a better girlfriend or boyfriend.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Became so angry that s/he was unable or unwilling to talk.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Acted cold or distant when angry.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Refused to have any discussion of a problem.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
Changed the subject on purpose when the other person was trying to discuss a problem.	You:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
	Your partner:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0

Refused to acknowledge a problem that the other felt was important.	You:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
	Your partner:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Sulked or refused to talk about an issue.	You:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
	Your partner:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Intentionally avoided the other person during a conflict or disagreement.	You:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
	Your partner:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Became angry enough to frighten the other person.	You:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
	Your partner:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Put her/his face right in front of the other person's face to make a point more forcefully.	You:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
	Your partner:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Threatened to hit the other person.	You:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
	Your partner:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Threaten to throw something at the other person.	You:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
	Your partner:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Threw, smashed, hit, or kicked something in front of the other person.	You:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
	Your partner:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Drove recklessly to frighten the other person.	You:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
	Your partner:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
Stood or hovered over the other person during a conflict or disagreement.	You:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0
	Your partner:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0

Appendix E

Dyadic Adjustment Scale

Most persons have disagreements in their relationship. Please indicate below the approximate extent of agreement or disagreement between you and your partner for each item on the following list. Place a checkmark (√) to indicate your answer.

	Always Agree	*Almost Always Agree*	*Occasionally Disagree*	*Frequently Disagree*	*Almost Always Disagree*	*Always Disagree*
1. Handling family finances						
2. Matters of recreation						
3. Religious matters						
4. Demonstrations of affection						
5. Friends						
6. Sex relations						
7. Conventionality (correct or proper behavior)						
8. Philosophy of life						
9. Ways of dealing with parents and in-laws						
10. Aims, goals, and things believed important						
11. Amount of time spent together						
12. Making major decisions						
13. Household tasks						
14. Leisure time interests and activities						
15. Career decisions						
	All the time	*Most of the time*	*More often than not*	*Occasionally*	*Rarely*	*Never*
16. How often do you discuss or have you considered divorce, separation or terminating your relationship?						
17. How often do you or your partner leave the house after a fight?						
18. In general, how often do you think that things between you and your partner are going well?						
19. Do you confide in your partner?						
20. Do you ever regret that you married (or lived together)?						
21. How often do you or your partner quarrel?						
22. How often do you and your partner "get on each others' nerves"?						

How often would you say the following events occur between you and your mate? Circle your answer.

23. Do you kiss your partner?

EVERYDAY ALMOST EVERYDAY OCCASIONALLY RARELY NEVER

24. Do you and your partner engage in outside interests together?

ALL OF THEM MOST OF THEM SOME OF THEM VERY FEW OF THEM NONE OF THEM

25. Have a stimulating exchange of ideas?

NEVER | LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH | ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH | ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK | ONCE A DAY | MORE OFTEN

26. Laugh together?

NEVER | LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH | ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH | ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK | ONCE A DAY | MORE OFTEN

27. Calmly discuss something?

NEVER | LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH | ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH | ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK | ONCE A DAY | MORE OFTEN

28. Work together on a project?

NEVER | LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH | ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH | ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK | ONCE A DAY | MORE OFTEN

These are some things about which couples sometimes agree and sometimes disagree. Indicate if either item below causes differences of opinion or have been problems in your relationship during the past few weeks. Check "yes" or "no."

29. Being too tired for sex. Yes_____ No_____

30. Not showing love. Yes_____ No_____

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31. The dots on the following line represent different degrees of happiness in your relationship. The middle point, "happy," represents the degree of happiness of most relationships. Please circle the dot which best describes the degree of happiness, all things considered, of your relationship.

. . . . . .

EXTREMELY UNHAPPY | FAIRLY UNHAPPY | A LITTLE UNHAPPY | HAPPY | VERY HAPPY | EXTREMELY HAPPY | PERFECT

---

32. Which of the following statements best describes how you feel about the future of your relationship? Check the statement that best applies to you.

____ 6. I want desperately for my relationship to succeed, and would go to almost any length to see that it does.
____ 5. I want very much for my relationship to succeed, and will do all I can to see that it does.
____ 4. I want very much for my relationship to succeed, and will do my fair share to see that it does.
____ 3. It would be nice if my relationship succeeded, but I can't do much more than I am doing now to help it succeed.
____ 2. It would be nice if my relationship succeeded, but I refuse to do any more than I am doing now to keep the relationship going.
____ 1. My relationship can never succeed, and there is no more that I can do to keep the relationship going.

Appendix F

Table 6

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Income and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.16	0.93
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.12	-0.71
Step 2				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.15	0.94
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.10	-0.63
Male income	.00	.00	-.55	-2.40*
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.52	2.27*
Step 3				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.16	0.93
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.10	-0.63*
Male income	.00	.00	-.56	-2.09*
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.52	2.05
Male income x Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.02	0.06

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 7

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Income and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-.03	.16	-.03	-0.19
Female DAS	-.65	.15	-.58	-4.34***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-.05	.16	-.04	-0.31
Female DAS	-.64	.15	-.57	-4.34***
Male income	.00	.00	-.35	-1.89
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.24	1.26
Step 3				
Male DAS	-.05	.16	-.05	-0.34
Female DAS	-.63	.15	-.56	-4.30***
Male income	.00	.00	-.25	-1.16
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.31	1.52
Male income x Income discrepancy	.00	.00	-.19	-0.93

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
***$p < .001$.

Table 8

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Income and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.16	0.93
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.12	-0.71
Step 2				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.15	0.94
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.10	-0.63
Female income	.00	.00	-.29	-2.40*
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	-.06	-0.50
Step 3				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.15	0.92
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.10	-0.62
Female income	.00	.00	-.29	-2.37*
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	-.06	-0.27
Female income x Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.00	-0.01

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 9

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Income and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-.03	.16	-.03	-0.19
Female DAS	-.65	.15	-.58	-4.34***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-.05	.16	-.04	-0.31
Female DAS	-.64	.15	-.57	-4.34***
Female income	.00	.00	-.19	-1.89
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	-.14	-1.36
Step 3				
Male DAS	-.05	.16	-.04	-0.30
Female DAS	-.64	.15	-.57	-4.31***
Female income	.00	.00	-.19	-1.87
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	-.15	-0.80
Female income x Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.01	0.06

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
***$p < .001$.

Table 10

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Educational Level and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.16	0.93
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.12	-0.71
Step 2				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.16	0.95
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.09	-0.52
Male educational level	-.76	.44	-.21	-1.73
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.11	0.89
Step 3				
Male DAS	.04	.05	.14	0.81
Female DAS	-.02	.05	-.07	-0.44
Male educational level	-.66	.45	-.18	-1.48
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.51	1.46
Male educational level x Income discrepancy	.00	.00	-.43	-1.22

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 11

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Educational Level and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.03	0.16	-.03	-0.19
Female DAS	-0.65	0.15	-.58	-4.34***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.04	0.16	-.03	-0.24
Female DAS	-0.63	0.15	-.56	-4.25***
Male educational level	-2.26	1.39	-.16	-1.62
Income discrepancy	0.00	0.00	-.02	-0.20
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.07	0.16	-.06	-0.44
Female DAS	-0.62	0.15	-.55	-4.21***
Male educational level	-1.81	1.40	-.13	-1.29
Income discrepancy	0.00	0.00	.43	1.55
Male educational level x Income discrepancy	0.00	0.00	-.49	-1.73

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
***$p < .001$.

Table 12

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Educational Level and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.16	.93
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.12	-.71
Step 2				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.17	.99
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.11	-.64
Female educational level	-.32	.42	-.09	-.78
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.04	.32
Step 3				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.15	.89
Female DAS	-.03	.05	-.10	-.58
Female educational level	-.36	.42	-.10	-.85
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	-.22	-.56
Female educational level x Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.27	.69

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 13

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Educational Level and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-.03	0.16	-.03	-0.19
Female DAS	-.65	0.15	-.58	-4.34***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-.04	0.16	-.03	-0.24
Female DAS	-.65	0.15	-.58	-4.34***
Female educational level	.21	1.32	.02	0.16
Income discrepancy	.00	0.00	-.07	-0.70
Step 3				
Male DAS	-.04	0.17	-.03	-0.22
Female DAS	-.66	0.15	-.59	-4.31***
Female educational level	.24	1.34	.02	0.18
Income discrepancy	.00	0.00	-.02	-0.08
Female educational level x Income discrepancy	.00	0.00	-.05	-0.15

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
***$p < .001$.

Table 14

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Occupational Status and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.17	1.03
Female DAS	-.05	.05	-.15	-0.91
Step 2				
Male DAS	.06	.05	.18	1.05
Female DAS	-.04	.05	-.14	-0.81
Male occupational status	.25	.53	.06	0.48
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.07	0.54
Step 3				
Male DAS	.06	.05	.17	1.02
Female DAS	-.04	.05	-.14	-0.80
Male occupational status	.21	.53	.05	0.39
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	-.10	-0.44
Male occupational status x Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.20	0.90

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 15

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Occupational Status and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.07	0.16	-.06	-0.43
Female DAS	-0.58	0.15	-.52	-3.81***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.09	0.16	-.07	-0.53
Female DAS	-0.57	0.16	-.51	-3.64***
Male occupational status	1.56	1.60	.10	0.98
Income discrepancy	0.00	0.00	-.05	-0.48
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.09	0.16	-.08	-0.56
Female DAS	-0.57	0.16	-.51	-3.65***
Male occupational status	1.41	1.60	.09	0.88
Income discrepancy	0.00	0.00	-.21	-1.14
Male occupational status x Income discrepancy	0.00	0.00	.19	1.05

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
***$p < .001$.

Table 16

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Occupational Status and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.07	.06	.20	1.21
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.18	-1.06
Step 2				
Male DAS	.07	.06	.21	1.19
Female DAS	-.05	.05	-.17	-1.01
Female occupational status	-.01	.65	.00	-.01
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.04	.35
Step 3				
Male DAS	.06	.06	.17	1.00
Female DAS	-.05	.05	-.15	-.87
Female occupational status	.00	.64	.00	-.01
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.35	1.18
Female occupational status x Income discrepancy	.00	.00	-.34	-1.14

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 17

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Occupational Status and Couple's Income Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-.10	.17	-.08	-0.57
Female DAS	-.55	.16	-.47	-3.43**
Step 2	-.08	.17	-.07	-0.49
Male DAS	-.57	.16	-.49	-3.48***
Female DAS	1.08	2.01	.06	0.54
Female occupational status	.00	.00	-.09	-0.82
Income discrepancy	-.08	.17	-.07	-0.49
Step 3				
Male DAS	-.11	.17	-.09	-0.63
Female DAS	-.55	.16	-.47	-3.35**
Female occupational status	1.08	2.01	.06	0.54
Income discrepancy	.00	.00	.14	0.55
Female occupational status x Income discrepancy	.00	.00	-.25	-0.99

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
**$p < .01$. ***$p < .001$.

Table 18

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Income and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.16	1.01
Female DAS	-.04	.05	-.13	-0.83
Step 2				
Male DAS	.04	.05	.15	0.90
Female DAS	-.04	.05	-.14	-0.84
Male income	.00	.00	-.09	-0.73
Educational discrepancy	-.13	.33	-.05	-0.40
Step 3				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.15	0.91
Female DAS	-.04	.05	-.14	-0.86
Male income	.00	.00	-.10	-0.75
Educational discrepancy	-.22	.49	-.08	-0.44
Male income x Educational discrepancy	.00	.00	.04	0.23

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 19

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Income and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.01	0.15	-.01	-0.07
Female DAS	-0.67	0.14	-.60	-4.76***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.04	0.15	-.03	-0.27
Female DAS	-0.67	0.14	-.60	-4.82***
Male income	0.00	0.00	-.10	-1.11
Educational discrepancy	-1.37	1.03	-.12	-1.33
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.03	0.15	-.03	-0.21
Female DAS	-0.68	0.14	-.61	-4.82***
Male income	0.00	0.00	-.13	-1.22
Educational discrepancy	-1.97	1.56	-.17	-1.26
Male income x Educational discrepancy	0.00	0.00	.08	0.52

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
***$p < .001$.

Table 20

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Income and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.05	.05	.17	1.05
Female DAS	-0.04	.05	-.13	-0.81
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.05	.05	.18	1.14
Female DAS	-0.03	.04	-.12	-0.78
Female income	0.00	.00	-.29	-2.52*
Educational discrepancy	-0.31	.32	-.11	-0.96
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.05	.05	.17	1.11
Female DAS	-0.03	.04	-.11	-0.75
Female income	0.00	.00	-.24	-2.06*
Educational discrepancy	-1.04	.54	-.37	-1.93
Female income x Educational discrepancy	0.00	.00	.33	1.68

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 21

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Income and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.21	0.17	-.17	-1.27
Female DAS	-0.50	0.16	-.42	-3.22**
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.22	0.16	-.17	-1.34
Female DAS	-0.49	0.15	-.41	-3.20**
Female income	0.00	0.00	-.20	-2.09*
Educational discrepancy	-1.84	1.13	-.16	-1.63
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.22	0.16	-.17	-1.36
Female DAS	-.49	0.15	-.40	-3.18**
Female income	0.00	0.00	-.18	-1.79
Educational discrepancy	-3.33	1.92	-.28	-1.73
Female income x Educational discrepancy	0.00	0.00	.16	0.96

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$.

Table 22

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Educational Level and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.17	1.12
Female DAS	-.04	.04	-.14	-0.92
Step 2				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.17	1.11
Female DAS	-.03	.04	-.12	-0.80
Male educational level	-.67	.48	-.19	-1.39
Educational discrepancy	.15	.39	.05	0.38
Step 3				
Male DAS	.06	.05	.20	1.30
Female DAS	-.04	.04	-.14	-0.88
Male educational level	-.66	.48	-.19	-1.37
Educational discrepancy	-.47	.67	-.17	-0.71
Male educational level x Educational discrepancy	.15	.13	.26	1.13

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 23

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Educational Level and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.18	0.16	-0.14	-1.13
Female DAS	-0.54	0.15	-0.45	-3.61***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.19	0.16	-0.15	-1.20
Female DAS	-0.51	0.15	-0.43	-3.84***
Male educational level	-2.84	1.70	-0.19	-1.68
Educational discrepancy	-0.07	1.36	-0.01	-0.05
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.22	0.16	-0.17	-1.40
Female DAS	-0.50	0.15	-0.42	-3.41**
Male educational level	-2.89	1.69	-0.19	-1.71
Educational discrepancy	2.29	2.37	0.19	0.97
Male educational level x Educational discrepancy	-0.57	0.47	-0.23	-1.22

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
**$p < .01$. ***$p < .001$.

Table 24

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Educational Level and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.17	1.12
Female DAS	-.04	.04	-.14	-0.92
Step 2				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.17	1.11
Female DAS	-.03	.04	-.12	-0.80
Female educational level	-.67	.48	-.20	-1.39
Educational discrepancy	-.52	.40	-.19	-1.31
Step 3				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.17	1.08
Female DAS	-.03	.04	-.12	-0.76
Female educational level	-.68	.48	-.20	-1.39
Educational discrepancy	-.37	.83	-.14	-0.47
Female educational level x Educational discrepancy	-.03	.15	-.05	-0.19

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 25

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Educational Level and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-.18	.16	-.14	-1.13
Female DAS	-.54	.15	-.45	-3.61***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-.19	.16	-.15	-1.20
Female DAS	-.51	.15	-.43	-3.48***
Female educational level	-2.84	1.70	-.20	-1.68
Educational discrepancy	-2.91	1.40	-.24	-2.08*
Step 3				
Male DAS	-.19	.16	-.14	-1.16
Female DAS	-.52	.15	-.44	-3.48***
Female educational level	-2.79	1.71	-.19	-1.63
Educational discrepancy	-3.99	2.91	-.33	-1.37
Female educational level x Educational discrepancy	.22	.53	.10	0.42

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. ***$p < .001$.

Table 26

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Occupational Status and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.06	.05	.19	1.26
Female DAS	-.05	.04	-.18	-1.16
Step 2				
Male DAS	.06	.05	.18	1.19
Female DAS	-.05	.05	-.17	-1.08
Male occupational status	-.01	.50	.00	-0.01
Educational discrepancy	-.18	.34	-.06	-0.52
Step 3				
Male DAS	.05	.05	.18	1.13
Female DAS	-.05	.05	-.17	-1.07
Male occupational status	.01	.52	.00	0.03
Educational discrepancy	-.30	.86	-.11	-0.35
Male occupational status x Educational discrepancy	.03	.20	.05	0.15

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 27

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Occupational Status and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.19	0.16	-.15	-1.20
Female DAS	-0.50	0.15	-.42	-3.32**
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.21	0.16	-.17	-1.36
Female DAS	-0.47	0.15	-.40	-3.09**
Male occupational status	0.94	1.66	.06	0.57
Educational discrepancy	-1.30	1.15	-.11	-1.13
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.25	0.16	-.20	-1.57
Female DAS	-0.47	0.15	-.40	-3.12**
Male occupational status	1.61	1.71	.10	0.94
Educational discrepancy	-4.95	2.82	-.43	-1.76
Male occupational status x Educational discrepancy	0.94	0.66	.36	1.42

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
**$p < .01$. ***$p < .001$.

Table 28

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Occupational Status and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.06	.05	.20	1.35
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.18	-1.23
Step 2				
Male DAS	.06	.05	.20	1.28
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.18	-1.17
Female occupational status	.07	.64	.01	0.11
Educational discrepancy	-.15	.35	-.05	-0.42
Step 3				
Male DAS	.06	.05	.20	1.26
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.18	-1.19
Female occupational status	.02	.66	.00	0.04
Educational discrepancy	.12	.77	.04	0.15
Female occupational status x Educational discrepancy	-.09	.22	-.10	-0.38

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 29

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Occupational Status and Couple's Educational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.25	0.16	-.20	-1.54
Female DAS	-0.44	0.16	-.36	-2.78**
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.25	0.17	-.20	-1.50
Female DAS	-0.43	0.16	-.35	-2.70**
Female occupational status	1.86	2.21	.09	0.84
Educational discrepancy	-2.00	1.21	-.18	-1.65
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.25	0.17	-.20	-1.51
Female DAS	-0.44	0.16	-.35	-2.75**
Female occupational status	1.51	2.26	.07	0.67
Educational discrepancy	-0.20	2.67	-.02	-0.08
Female occupational status x Educational discrepancy	-0.58	0.77	-.17	-0.76

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
**$p < .01$.

Table 30

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Income and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.07	.05	.22	1.34
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.20	-1.22
Step 2				
Male DAS	.07	.05	.21	1.26
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.21	-1.25
Male income	.00	.00	-.11	-0.86
Occupational discrepancy	-.04	.37	-.01	-0.10
Step 3				
Male DAS	.07	.05	.21	1.25
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.21	-1.24
Male income	.00	.00	-.09	-0.69
Occupational discrepancy	-.12	.52	-.04	-0.23
Male income x Occupational discrepancy	.00	.00	.04	0.24

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 31

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Income and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-.11	0.16	-0.09	-0.69
Female DAS	-.55	0.15	-0.48	-3.66***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-.14	0.16	-0.12	-0.90
Female DAS	-.54	0.15	-0.48	-3.53***
Male income	.00	0.00	-0.13	-1.27
Occupational discrepancy	.57	1.13	0.05	0.50
Step 3				
Male DAS	-.14	0.16	-0.12	-0.89
Female DAS	-.54	0.15	-0.48	-3.51***
Male income	.00	0.00	-0.12	-1.08
Occupational discrepancy	.34	1.60	0.03	0.21
Male income x Occupational discrepancy	.00	0.00	0.03	0.21

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
***$p < .001$.

Table 32

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Income and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.08	.05	.23	1.45
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.20	-1.24
Step 2				
Male DAS	.08	.05	.25	1.61
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.19	-1.22
Female income	.00	.00	-.32	-2.71**
Occupational discrepancy	.29	.36	.09	0.80
Step 3				
Male DAS	.08	.05	.25	1.58
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.19	-1.19
Female income	.00	.00	-.32	-2.42*
Occupational discrepancy	.30	.72	.10	0.41
Female income x Occupational discrepancy	.00	.00	.00	-0.02

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$.

Table 33

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Income and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.29	0.17	-.23	-1.71
Female DAS	-0.40	0.16	-.33	-2.43*
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.17	-.24	-1.79
Female DAS	-0.36	0.16	-.30	-2.21*
Female income	0.00	0.00	-.18	-1.68
Occupational discrepancy	1.36	1.21	.12	1.12
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.32	0.17	-.25	-1.86
Female DAS	-0.35	0.17	-.29	-2.14*
Female income	0.00	0.00	-.14	-1.22
Occupational discrepancy	3.02	2.43	.26	1.24
Female income x Occupational discrepancy	0.00	0.00	-.18	-0.79

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 34

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Educational Level and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.07	.05	.23	1.49
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.20	-1.33
Step 2				
Male DAS	.07	.05	.23	1.45
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.18	-1.17
Male educational level	-.54	.43	-.15	-1.26
Occupational discrepancy	-.11	.37	-.04	-0.29
Step 3				
Male DAS	.07	.05	.23	1.46
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.18	-1.16
Male educational level	-.52	.44	-.15	-1.19
Occupational discrepancy	.04	.82	.01	0.05
Male educational level x Occupational discrepancy	-.03	.16	-.05	-0.21

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 35

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Educational Level and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.26	0.16	-.21	-1.60
Female DAS	-0.43	0.15	-.36	-2.79**
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.28	0.16	-.22	-1.72
Female DAS	-0.38	0.16	-.32	-2.46*
Male educational level	-2.74	1.41	-.20	-1.94
Occupational discrepancy	0.25	1.22	.02	0.21
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.16	-.25	-1.92
Female DAS	-0.38	0.15	-.32	-2.49*
Male educational level	-3.11	1.42	-.23	-2.19*
Occupational discrepancy	-3.19	2.63	-.27	-1.21
Male educational level x Occupational discrepancy	0.76	0.52	.32	1.47

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$.

Table 36

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Educational Level and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.07	.05	.23	1.49
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.20	-1.33
Step 2	.07	.05	.23	1.45
Male DAS	-.06	.05	-.19	-1.21
Female DAS	-.30	.43	-.08	-.70
Female educational level	.13	.37	.04	.35
Occupational discrepancy	.07	.05	.23	1.45
Step 3				
Male DAS	.07	.05	.22	1.42
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.20	-1.25
Female educational level	-.20	.48	-.06	-.42
Occupational discrepancy	.69	1.28	.23	.54
Female educational level x Occupational discrepancy	-.11	.24	-.20	-.46

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 37

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Educational Level and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.26	0.16	-.21	-1.60
Female DAS	-0.43	0.15	-.36	-2.79**
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.28	0.16	-.23	-1.73
Female DAS	-0.39	0.16	-.33	-2.46*
Female educational level	-0.90	1.43	-.07	-0.63
Occupational discrepancy	1.26	1.23	.11	1.02
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.28	0.17	-.23	-1.72
Female DAS	-0.39	0.16	-.33	-2.42*
Female educational level	-0.91	1.60	-.07	-0.57
Occupational discrepancy	1.19	4.27	.10	0.28
Female educational level x Occupational discrepancy	0.01	0.78	.01	0.02

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$.

Table 38

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Occupational Status and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.07	.05	.23	1.49
Female DAS	-0.06	.05	-.20	-1.33
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.07	.05	.22	1.41
Female DAS	-0.06	.05	-.20	-1.28
Male occupational status	-0.07	.81	-.02	-0.09
Occupational discrepancy	0.09	.60	.03	0.16
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.07	.05	.21	1.30
Female DAS	-0.06	.05	-.20	-1.29
Male occupational status	0.15	.83	.04	0.19
Occupational discrepancy	1.00	.96	.33	1.04
Male occupational status x Occupational discrepancy	-0.25	.21	-.37	-1.19

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 39

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Occupational Status and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.26	0.16	-.21	-1.60
Female DAS	-0.43	0.15	-.36	-2.79**
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.27	0.16	-.22	-1.66
Female DAS	-0.38	0.16	-.32	-2.41*
Male occupational status	2.91	2.70	.18	1.08
Occupational discrepancy	-0.70	1.98	-.06	-0.35
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.29	0.17	-.23	-1.74
Female DAS	-0.38	0.16	-.32	-2.38*
Male occupational status	3.37	2.77	.21	1.22
Occupational discrepancy	1.22	3.17	.11	0.39
Male occupational status x Occupational discrepancy	-0.53	0.68	-.20	-0.78

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$.

Table 40

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Occupational Status and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	.07	.05	.23	1.49
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.20	-1.33
Step 2				
Male DAS	.07	.05	.22	1.41
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.20	-1.28
Female occupational status	-.07	.81	-.01	-0.09
Occupational discrepancy	.02	.49	.01	0.04
Step 3				
Male DAS	.06	.05	.20	1.22
Female DAS	-.06	.05	-.20	-1.24
Female occupational status	-.16	.82	-.03	-0.20
Occupational discrepancy	-.77	.89	-.25	-0.86
Female occupational status x Occupational discrepancy	.25	.23	.28	1.06

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 41

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Occupational Status and Couple's Occupational Discrepancy

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.26	0.16	-.21	-1.60
Female DAS	-0.43	0.15	-.36	-2.79**
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.27	0.16	-.22	-1.66
Female DAS	-0.38	0.16	-.32	-2.41*
Female occupational status	2.91	2.70	.15	1.08
Occupational discrepancy	2.22	1.60	.19	1.38
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.26	0.17	-.21	-1.58
Female DAS	-0.38	0.16	-.32	-2.40*
Female occupational status	2.99	2.73	.15	1.09
Occupational discrepancy	2.87	2.98	.25	0.96
Female occupational status x Occupational discrepancy	-0.21	0.78	-.06	-0.26

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$.

Appendix G

Table 42

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Income and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.07	0.06	0.20	1.13
Female DAS	0-.04	0.05	-0.13	-0.73
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.08	0.06	0.23	1.34
Female DAS	-0.04	0.05	-0.14	-0.81
Male income	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-1.20
Male attitude to provider role	3.43	1.44	0.29	2.39*
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.09	0.06	0.26	1.47
Female DAS	-0.05	0.05	-0.16	-0.92
Male income	0.00	0.00	-1.02	-0.94
Male attitude to provider role	1.94	2.34	0.17	0.83
Male income x Male attitude to provider role	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.81

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 43

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Income and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.08	0.17	-.07	-0.48
Female DAS	-0.61	0.16	-.54	-3.78***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.09	0.17	-.08	-0.54
Female DAS	-0.62	0.16	-.55	-3.86***
Male income	0.00	0.00	-.17	-1.64
Male attitude to provider role	3.04	4.40	.07	0.69
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.12	0.18	-.10	-0.68
Female DAS	-0.60	0.16	-.53	-3.68***
Male income	0.00	0.00	.53	0.58
Male attitude to provider role	7.39	7.17	.17	1.03
Male income x Male attitude to provider role	0.00	0.00	-.73	-0.77

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
***$p < .001$.

Table 44

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Income and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.07	0.06	0.19	1.12
Female DAS	-0.04	0.05	-0.12	-0.73
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.09	0.05	0.27	1.66
Female DAS	-0.04	0.05	-0.12	-0.73
Female income	0.00	0.00	-0.28	-2.28*
Male attitude to provider role	2.80	1.49	0.23	1.89
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.08	0.05	0.24	1.49
Female DAS	-0.04	0.05	-0.13	-0.84
Female income	0.00	0.00	0.90	1.20
Male attitude to provider role	6.16	2.56	0.50	2.40*
Female income x Male attitude to provider role	0.00	0.00	-1.15	-1.60

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 45

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Income and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.36	0.19	-.27	-1.86
Female DAS	-0.40	0.18	-.32	-2.20*
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.19	-.23	-1.61
Female DAS	-0.39	0.18	-.32	-2.20*
Female income	0.00	0.00	-.15	-1.34
Male attitude to provider role	3.77	5.22	.08	0.72
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.20	-.24	-1.61
Female DAS	-0.40	0.18	-.32	-2.19*
Female income	0.00	0.00	-.01	-0.02
Male attitude to provider role	5.27	9.19	.11	0.57
Female income x Male attitude to provider role	0.00	0.00	-.13	-0.20

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 46

Regression Predicting Man's PhysicalAbuse from Man's Educational Level and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.07	0.05	.21	1.26
Female DAS	-0.04	0.05	-.13	-0.82
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.08	0.05	.25	1.53
Female DAS	-0.04	0.05	-.12	-0.77
Male educational level	-0.58	0.43	-.16	-1.36
Male attitude to provider role	3.07	1.38	.26	2.22*
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.08	0.05	.24	1.44
Female DAS	-0.04	0.05	-.12	-0.75
Male educational level	0.12	2.65	.03	0.04
Male attitude to provider role	3.77	2.96	.32	1.27
Male educational level x Male attitude to provider role	-0.19	0.70	-.20	-0.27

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 47

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Educational Level and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.30	0.18	-.23	-1.65
Female DAS	-0.44	0.17	-.36	-2.60*
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.18	-.24	-1.75
Female DAS	-0.40	0.16	-.32	-2.40*
Male educational level	-3.71	1.44	-.26	-2.58*
Male attitude to provider role	3.50	4.64	.08	0.76
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.34	0.18	-.26	-1.89
Female DAS	-0.39	0.17	-.32	-2.36*
Male educational level	4.21	8.85	.29	0.48
Male attitude to provider role	11.40	9.87	.25	1.15
Male educational level x Male attitude to provider role	-2.11	2.32	-.57	-0.91

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 48

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Educational Level and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.07	0.05	0.21	1.26
Female DAS	-0.04	0.05	-0.13	-0.82
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.09	0.05	0.29	1.75
Female DAS	-0.04	0.05	-0.14	-0.88
Female educational level	-0.38	0.43	-0.11	-0.89
Male attitude to provider role	3.17	1.39	0.27	2.27*
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.09	0.05	0.28	1.73
Female DAS	-0.04	0.05	-0.11	-0.72
Female educational level	-5.39	2.72	-1.52	-1.98
Male attitude to provider role	-3.89	4.03	-0.33	-0.96
Female educational level x Male attitude to provider role	1.37	0.74	1.53	1.86

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 49

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Educational Level and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.30	0.18	-.23	-1.65
Female DAS	-0.44	0.17	-.36	-2.60*
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.25	0.19	-.19	-1.33
Female DAS	-0.44	0.17	-.36	-2.57*
Female educational level	-1.37	1.50	-.10	-0.91
Male attitude to provider role	4.09	4.83	.09	0.85
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.25	0.19	-.19	-1.31
Female DAS	-0.45	0.17	-.37	-2.59*
Female educational level	3.62	9.68	.26	0.37
Male attitude to provider role	11.13	14.33	.24	0.78
Female educational level x Male attitude to provider role	-1.37	2.62	-.38	-0.52

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 50

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Occupational Status and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.07	0.05	.22	1.32
Female DAS	-0.05	0.05	-.16	-0.98
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.09	0.05	.26	1.58
Female DAS	-0.05	0.05	-.16	-0.99
Male occupational status	0.41	0.57	.09	0.73
Male attitude to provider role	3.18	1.41	.27	2.25*
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.09	0.05	.28	1.71
Female DAS	-0.05	0.05	-.17	-1.04
Male occupational status	4.14	3.37	.88	1.23
Male attitude to provider role	7.23	3.88	.62	1.86
Male occupational status x Male attitude to provider role	-1.04	0.93	-.87	-1.12

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 51

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Occupational Status and Man's Attitude to the Provider Role

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.27	0.18	-.21	-1.51
Female DAS	-0.42	0.17	-.34	-2.43*
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.28	0.18	-.23	-1.58
Female DAS	-0.38	0.17	-.31	-2.19*
Male occupational status	2.82	1.89	.16	1.49
Male attitude to provider role	3.14	4.68	.07	0.67
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.26	0.18	-.21	-1.45
Female DAS	-0.39	0.17	-.32	-2.22*
Male occupational status	12.03	11.21	.68	1.07
Male attitude to provider role	13.16	12.90	.30	1.02
Male occupational status x Male attitude to provider role	-2.58	3.09	-.58	-0.83

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Appendix H

Table 52

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Income and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.06	0.05	.23	1.29
Female DAS	-0.04	0.04	-.19	-1.05
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.06	0.05	.22	1.22
Female DAS	-0.05	0.04	-.20	-1.15
Male income	0.00	0.00	-.14	-1.14
Male provider role consistency	-1.32	1.46	-.11	-0.90
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.06	0.05	.22	1.21
Female DAS	-0.05	0.04	-.20	-1.13
Male income	0.00	0.00	-.24	-0.45
Male provider role consistency	-1.59	2.09	-.14	-0.76
Male income x Male provider role consistency	0.00	0.00	.10	0.18

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 53

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Income and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.09	0.17	-.08	-0.56
Female DAS	-0.62	0.15	-.56	-4.00***
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.11	0.16	-.09	-0.67
Female DAS	-0.64	0.15	-.59	-4.28***
Male income	0.00	0.00	-.16	-1.59
Male provider role consistency	-8.34	5.18	-.16	-1.61
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.11	0.16	-.09	-0.67
Female DAS	-0.65	0.15	-.59	-4.26***
Male income	0.00	0.00	-.07	-0.18
Male provider role consistency	-7.22	7.40	-.14	-0.98
Male income x Male provider role consistency	0.00	0.00	-.09	-0.21

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
***$p < .001$.

Table 54

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Income and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.06	0.05	.22	1.26
Female DAS	-0.04	0.04	-.18	-1.03
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.08	0.04	.30	1.77
Female DAS	-0.05	0.04	-.21	-1.25
Female income	0.00	0.00	-.30	-2.42*
Male provider role consistency	-2.59	1.43	-.22	-1.80
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.08	0.04	.30	1.76
Female DAS	-0.05	0.04	-.20	-1.22
Female income	0.00	0.00	-.22	-0.59
Male provider role consistency	-2.04	2.77	-.17	-0.74
Female income x Male provider role consistency	0.00	0.00	-.09	-0.23

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 55

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Income and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.37	0.19	-.29	-1.98
Female DAS	-0.40	0.18	-.33	-2.30*
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.30	0.18	-.23	-1.65
Female DAS	-0.44	0.17	-.36	-2.63*
Female income	0.00	0.00	-.17	-1.68
Male provider role consistency	-14.96	5.83	-.26	-2.57*
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.18	-.24	-1.75
Female DAS	-0.46	0.17	-.38	-2.78**
Female income	0.00	0.00	-.61	-1.99
Male provider role consistency	-29.14	11.05	-.51	-2.64*
Female income x Male provider role consistency	0.00	0.00	.49	1.51

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$.

Table 56

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Educational Level and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.06	0.04	.23	1.41
Female DAS	-0.05	0.04	-.19	-1.14
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.06	0.04	.24	1.45
Female DAS	-0.05	0.04	-.21	-1.22
Male educational level	-0.16	0.36	-.05	-0.43
Male provider role consistency	-1.73	1.40	-.15	-1.24
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.07	0.04	.28	1.67
Female DAS	-0.05	0.04	-.22	-1.34
Male educational level	1.73	1.23	.59	1.41
Male provider role consistency	3.19	3.36	.28	0.95
Male educational level x Male provider role consistency	-1.17	0.73	-.79	-1.61

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 57

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Educational Level and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.18	-.24	-1.76
Female DAS	-0.45	0.17	-.37	-2.71**
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.17	-.24	-1.86
Female DAS	-0.44	0.16	-.37	-2.80**
Male educational level	-3.18	1.41	-.22	-2.25*
Male provider role consistency	-11.59	5.49	-.21	-2.11*
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.17	-.24	-1.79
Female DAS	-0.45	0.16	-.38	-2.79**
Male educational level	-2.04	4.91	-.14	-0.42
Male provider role consistency	-8.63	13.45	-.15	-0.64
Male educational level x Male provider role consistency	-0.71	2.92	-.10	-0.24

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$.

Table 58

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Educational Level and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.06	0.04	.23	1.41
Female DAS	-0.05	0.04	-.19	-1.14
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.07	0.04	.29	1.76
Female DAS	-0.05	0.04	-.20	-1.24
Female educational level	-0.58	0.35	-.21	-1.68
Male provider role consistency	-1.97	1.38	-.17	-1.43
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.08	0.04	.30	1.77
Female DAS	-0.05	0.04	-.19	-1.16
Female educational level	-0.20	1.08	-.07	-0.18
Male provider role consistency	-0.68	3.69	-.06	-0.19
Female educational level x Male provider role consistency	-0.26	0.70	-.18	-0.38

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.

Table 59

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Educational Level and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.18	-.24	-1.76
Female DAS	-0.45	0.17	-.37	-2.71**
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.25	0.17	-.20	-1.43
Female DAS	-0.48	0.16	-.40	-2.96**
Female educational level	-1.96	1.42	-.14	-1.38
Male provider role consistency	-12.15	5.65	-.22	-2.15*
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.26	0.17	-.20	-1.49
Female DAS	-0.50	0.16	-.42	-3.07**
Female educational level	-6.28	4.39	-.46	-1.43
Male provider role consistency	-26.57	14.99	-.47	-1.77
Female educational level x Male provider role consistency	2.94	2.83	.40	1.04

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$. **$p < .01$.

Table 60

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Man's Occupational Status and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.06	0.04	0.25	1.50
Female DAS	-0.06	0.04	-0.22	-1.36
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.06	0.04	0.24	1.46
Female DAS	-0.06	0.04	-0.22	-1.32
Male occupational status	0.27	0.46	0.07	0.59
Male provider role consistency	-1.44	1.43	-0.13	-1.01
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.08	0.04	0.31	1.87
Female DAS	-0.07	0.04	-0.27	-1.62
Male occupational status	-2.78	1.68	-0.76	-1.65
Male provider role consistency	-8.19	3.84	-0.72	-2.13*
Male occupational status x Male provider role consistency	1.82	0.97	1.02	1.89

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 61

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Man's Occupational Status and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	*ß*	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.28	0.17	-.23	-1.63
Female DAS	-0.42	0.17	-.36	-2.55*
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.29	0.17	-.24	-1.73
Female DAS	-0.41	0.17	-.35	-2.49*
Male occupational status	2.45	1.80	.14	1.36
Male provider role consistency	-9.52	5.55	-.18	-1.71
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.29	0.17	-.24	-1.64
Female DAS	-0.42	0.17	-.35	-2.47*
Male occupational status	1.34	6.73	.08	0.20
Male provider role consistency	-11.96	15.38	-.22	-0.78
Male occupational status x Male provider role consistency	0.66	3.87	.08	0.17

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 62

Regression Predicting Man's Physical Abuse from Woman's Occupational Status and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	0.08	0.04	0.30	1.76
Female DAS	-0.07	0.04	-0.27	-1.61
Step 2				
Male DAS	0.10	0.05	0.39	2.22*
Female DAS	-0.08	0.04	-0.32	-1.90
Female occupational status	0.70	0.55	0.17	1.28
Male provider role consistency	-2.38	1.43	-0.21	-1.67
Step 3				
Male DAS	0.11	0.05	0.42	2.31*
Female DAS	-0.08	0.04	-0.31	-1.85
Female occupational status	-0.61	1.81	-0.15	-0.34
Male provider role consistency	-4.92	3.63	-0.43	-1.35
Female occupational status x Male provider role consistency	0.84	1.10	0.44	0.76

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

Table 63

Regression Predicting Man's Psychological Abuse from Woman's Occupational Status and Man's Provider Role Consistency

Variable	*B*	*SE*	ß	*t*
Step 1				
Male DAS	-0.42	0.18	-0.34	-2.33*
Female DAS	-0.31	0.17	-0.26	-1.80
Step 2				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.18	-0.26	-1.71
Female DAS	-0.37	0.17	-0.31	-2.18*
Female occupational status	2.52	2.20	0.13	1.15
Male provider role consistency	-12.58	5.70	-0.24	-2.21*
Step 3				
Male DAS	-0.31	0.19	-0.25	-1.64
Female DAS	-0.37	0.17	-0.31	-2.15*
Female occupational status	1.51	7.26	0.08	0.21
Male provider role consistency	-14.53	14.55	-0.27	-1.00
Female occupational status x Male provider role consistency	0.65	4.42	0.07	0.15

Note. DAS = Dyadic Adjustment score.
*$p < .05$.

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